Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,944 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

OUR NAVY PLANES DOWN 34 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER BOUGAINVILLE ISLE

Over 55 Hostile Warplanes Attempt Raid On Buin

ANNOUNCED SATURDAY

American Forces Making Desperate Efforts to Take Munda Positions

Units of the Imperial Navy Air Force on August 12 shot down 34 of more than 55 enemy planes that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique follows:

"The Imperial Navy Air Units gave battle to more than 55 enemy planes that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island on August 12 and shot down 34 of them.

"Our losses in this air combat were some damage on the ground in addition to one plane which failed to return."

Continuous Struggle

The fierce fighting in the Southwestern Pacific which marks the present stage of the Japanese-American war centers in the desperate struggle of the American force which intends to retake Munda, our base, on New Georgia Island.

The American force which landed in the area of Rendova Island on June 30 planned operations for the recapture of Munda on New Georgia Island which adjoins Rendova. A month and a half's time has since elapsed. In the interval the offensive and defensive fighting between our forces and the enemy's has steadfastly increased in intensity and ferocity.

In the face of the heroic fighting of the Imperial Army and Navy crack forces which are garrisoning Munda, even the American force which has concentrated numbers and modern heavy guns has found it no easy thing to carry out its plans successfully. The enemy is making a desperate attack in an attempt to destroy our rear position and air base and cut off our communications on sea.

Lately the enemy has made a general mobilization of new planes with much mobility, and the aim is considered to be the isolation of Munda.

It goes without saying that our air units got the start of the enemy in its plans. As will be seen from the communiques which have been issued by the Imperial Headquarters since early in August, they blasted 35 enemy naval vessels at the port of Rendova and other places, thereby inflicting heavy damage on the enemy. They are putting up a heroic fighting in order to defeat the enemy's plans.

But there has been an addition to the intensity of the enemy's bold counter-offensive operations against Japan.

Daytime Raid

In the daytime on August 12 the enemy in a large formation of more than 50 planes attacked Bougainville Island.

A group of our swift fighter planes managed to catch up with the enemy planes and gave battle to them, and shot down 34 of them.

The enemy planes in the raid included 12 Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers, 12 Consolidated PB-2Y seaplanes, and more than 31 fighters.

In the air fight the enemy fighters were practically annihilated. Against this there was only one plane of ours failing to return. There were some sacrifices among our planes on the ground.

Since the enemy started operations for the recapture of Munda it has carried out five air raids on Buin, employing more than 577 planes in them. It used 167 planes in the attack of July 17, 150 on July 18, 105 on July 25 and 26, 100 on August 1, and more than 55 in the present attack of August 12.

The losses of the enemy in these raids were 168 planes which were shot down by our Navy airmen and brought down by our guns on the ground.

Soldiers and Fish

When the tide recedes at this base in the north, the soldiers of the garrison go down to the beach to catch the soles that are found lurking among the seaweed. The fish can be caught by hand. Because of the ease with which these soles are caught, the soldiers have nicknamed them "foolish soles (souls)."

(Passed by the War Ministry)

NATIVE LEADERS FROM SUMATRA, MALAI ARRIVING

Inspection Party of 25 Scheduled to Reach Tokyo This Morning

ON 3-WEEK TOUR OF JAPAN

Political, Industrial, Educational Phases of Nippon Will Be Studied

An inspection party consisting of 25 native leaders in Malai and Sumatra will arrive in Tokyo this morning by train from Shimonoseki for a three-week tour of Japan under wartime.

Relative to the arrival of the inspection party, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry made the following statement on Saturday:

"A party of 25 prominent native leaders in Malai and Sumatra will arrive in Tokyo on Sunday for three weeks of thorough inspection of the political, industrial, agricultural, educational and cultural aspects of Wartime Japan. The group includes prominent leaders from every phase of the political and economic life in Malai and Sumatra."

The Japanese Military Administration in Malai and Sumatra decided to dispatch a select group for a tour of Japan in accordance with the statement made by Prime Minister Tojo in the Imperial Diet to the effect that the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions would be permitted to participate in administration.

The native inhabitants in these areas have been showing enthusiastic support and cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration for the prosecution of the war. They are making important contributions to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The arrival here of an inspection party of Malai and Sumatra native leaders following similar parties from Burma and the Philippines in June will, it is generally considered, further solidify the moral ties binding Japan with various peoples within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SOONG GOING BACK TO UNITED STATES

Changes Schedule; to See Roosevelt

Domei

CANTON, August 14.—T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, who had been staying in London discussing Chungking's finances with leaders of the British Government, has changed his schedule of returning direct to Chungking in favor of a hurried trip to Washington, according to a broadcast report from Chungking.

Soong is crossing to the United States in order to discharge some important mission there, it was announced by the Chungking Foreign Office today, the broadcast said.

Apparently Soong is proceeding to America to participate in the Roosevelt-Churchill conference if necessary and to persuade Roosevelt and Churchill to turn the spearhead of the anti-Axis major counter-offensive to the Pacific. Chungking, however, is maintaining reticence in regard to its view on the Quebec conference.

Smuts' Visit to U.S. Rumored

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Relative to the rumors regarding the visit of Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa to the United States, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared at a press conference today that no official reports have been received regarding his visit, says a Washington report. "However, the United States Government is enthusiastically looking forward to the materialization of the visit," Hull stated.

Going to Manchoukuo

Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan of Thailand, who has concluded his official business in Japan, will shortly leave for Manchoukuo with his suite.

'Maidens of the Air' Inspired By Summer Event Nine Years Ago

Marie Akiya, Austrian Wife of Japanese, Finishes Song Dedicated to Aviatrixes of Japan—Learned Flying to Follow Steps of Kaneko Kitamura

Mrs. Marie Akiya (right) presenting her composition, "Maidens of the Air", to Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, President of the Japan Aviatrixes Association.

Behind the song, "Maidens of the Air," which Mrs. Marie Akiya, of Azabu, hopes soon to have published, lies a story which goes back to a summer's day nine years ago.

It was nine years ago that Mrs. Akiya, Austrian wife of a Japanese, came to Japan with her husband. Uprooted from familiar surroundings, and the language strange to her ears, she was feeling just a bit homesick. Eventually she came to the conclusion that it was much wiser to go out and enjoy the summer than to stay at home and mope.

First she went to the Meiji Shrine Pool, to find it so crowded that she was forced to leave. Undaunted, she proceeded to Kamakura as the likeliest place for a refreshing swim. Lacking reading material, at Shinagawa she bought an English daily, only to find that it was three days old.

Her interest was divided between the passing scenery and the newspaper, when her attention was caught by an article announcing the sudden death of Miss Kaneko Kitamura, foremost Japanese aviatrix of the day. Instantly an inspiration came to Mrs. Akiya. Why not make worthy use of her time by taking up the work which Miss Kitamura had started? Perhaps also through the medium of aviation she could contribute something to the friendly relations already existing between Germany and Japan.

On the following day she went to the Tachikawa Airfield to make inquiries, from whence she was sent to the Military Authorities. She was given the necessary permission, and lessons were to begin the next day.

The next day dawned, but in the meantime the enthusiasm of the day before had fled. One night of cogitation had served to convince her that her goal had been set too high; she could never learn to fly. Bravely she set off for the airfield to tell the authorities of her decision. They were kind, and told her that at any rate she should look at the planes before returning home.

"Saturdays must have been 'airfield days' for reporters," she said. "Anyway I was greeted Sunday morning with an announcement in the papers to the effect that I would take up aviation. After that I simply had to learn to fly."

Once initiated into the mechanism of a plane, she dug in in real earnest. One year after her first lesson she was the proud possessor of a second-class pilot's license. "And now I was determined on having a plane of my own, to be purchased out of my own funds, Mrs. Akiya said.

"Three years after I obtained my license I was able to buy a second-

(Continued on Page 2)

RED STAR CONDEMNS FAILURE TO SEND AID

Strike Iron When It Is Hot, Ellenburg Says, Regarding Quebec Conference

Domei

MOSCOW, August 13.—"Strike the iron while it's hot," Ilya Ellenburg says in the Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, apropos of the second front issue that has again come to the fore in connection with the Quebec conference of the United States and Britain.

Ever since June 22, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the Soviet press has been reiterating the Kremlin's demand that the British-American forces should form a second front at once. When the report of a sixth British-American conference reached Moscow, the press here has intensified its condemnation of the failure of the British-American camp to give sufficient aid to the Red Army.

Mr. Ellenburg writing in the Red Star says: "In Russia we have a saying to the effect that iron should be struck when it is at white heat. In Britain and America they say 'make hay while the sun shines.' Well, the sun is shining now. If they are going to cut grass, now is the time."

The Pravda dated today says: "Germany desires to see the war prolonged but it is the business of the anti-Axis forces to see to it that such a desire is frustrated. If they made a determined push now they can end the war quickly and reduce the sacrifices to the minimum."

Aside from printing Reuter dispatches from London, no direct reference had been made to the Quebec conference until today but today all the papers ran the Tass statement clarifying the attitude of the Soviet Government.

ARGENTINE MINISTER FELICITATES BURMA

Foreign Chief Storni Cables Thakin Nu on Information Of Independence

Domei

RANGOON, August 14.—An official cable congratulating Burma's independence was recently received by Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu from Argentine Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni.

The telegraphic message was to the following effect:

"Your Excellency Thakin Nu, Foreign Minister of Burma:

"I have received Your Excellency's telegraphic message informing me of Burma's independence. I, together with the Argentine Government, congratulate you on this information and am fully confident that the independence is opportune and tender my respects.

Foreign Minister of Argentina,
Segundo R. Storni"

9 Planes Donated to Navy

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—Ceremonies for the naming of nine planes which were donated to the Imperial Navy by 100,000 Japanese residents here were held this afternoon on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second Shanghai Affair.

Phairot Sees Amau

Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of Thai Publicity Bureau, after concluding a month of busy schedule in touring Japan and Manchoukuo, called at the Board of Information at 10 a.m. Saturday, and conferred with President Eiji Amau.

YANKEE PRESS IS STIRRED UP BY TASS NEWS

Report That Stalin Has Not Been Invited to Quebec Causes Furor

WASHINGTON SEEN UPSET

Chief Papers Blame Roosevelt Policy Regarding Soviets—Better Contact Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—The revelation of the Tass News Agency last night that Premier Josef Stalin had not been invited to the Quebec conference in the first place and that the Soviet Government was not sending any representative to the conference by reason of the presumable subject-matter of the conference caused much stir in British-American circles.

The sensation-mongering American press has devoted its chief attention to this Soviet statement since this morning. An Associated Press dispatch received here from Quebec says that the conference authorities are withholding comment on the Soviet attitude but the New York Times correspondent at Washington reports:

"As President Roosevelt at the press conference on August 10 gave the impression that the Soviet Government had been invited to the conference but Premier Stalin declined to participate, the Tass report has given rise to pronounced repercussions in Washington circles."

Cross-Purposes Seen

There are indications of amusing cross-purposes in the American press. The Tass report, however, has caused all American papers and broadcasts to make an about-face in their surmises. Taking up the Tass remark that the Soviet Government was not participating in the conference on account of the expected subject-matter of the discussions they are now saying that the object of the Quebec conference is to study the Pacific problem. A United Press dispatch from Washington says:

"The view is gaining ground in Washington political circles that the main topic of the conference is to be the Pacific counter-offensive campaign."

The Washington Star also reports that in view of the prevailing European War situation President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are likely to discuss the acceleration of the Pacific campaign.

Meanwhile, both the United States and British Governments are apparently sorely disappointed by the fact that Premier Stalin is not taking part in the conference. Obviously to patch up this unfavorable impression, a correspondent of

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH AIR UNITS ACTIVE IN EAST; BATTLE SEVERE

Luftwaffe Mass Raids Soviet Lines, Reports Major Albert Freytag

REDS START OFFENSIVE

Russians Stopped by German Stone Wall Defense in Northern Kharkov

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—Raging through the skies of the Bielgorod sector, the German air arm on Thursday blew up 26 Soviet tanks and more than 400 vehicles filled to capacity with troops, a report from the Eastern Front reveals.

Of the Luftwaffe's activity on the Eastern Front, Major Albert Freytag, the D.N.B. Luftwaffe correspondent, reports today as follows:

"Bielgorod sector: Bombers, dive-bombers, and anti-tank planes of the Luftwaffe on Thursday mass-raided the Soviet attack lines and smashed 26 tanks and more than 400 vehicles carrying capacity loads of troops. In addition, the German planes silenced 13 heavy trench mortar positions and shot down 42 enemy planes.

"The Yelnia and Spas-Demensk sectors: In low-flying attacks, the Luftwaffe demolished numerous Soviet pillboxes and 63 armored vehicles. In the central sector the German air arm shot down 39 Soviet aircraft and sustained the loss of only two planes."

Reds Start Offensive

Domei

MOSCOW, August 13.—Coordinating with the attacks being carried out against Smolensk from Kirov and Yartzevo, the Red Army began on Wednesday a large-scale offensive in the Spas-Demensk sector, 130 kilometers southeast of Smolensk, the Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight.

In the communique, it said, "The Soviet forces have begun an attack from the northwest and southeast of Spas-Demensk. The blows of our forces are being directed in two directions; the forces northwest of Spas-Demensk have advanced southward, and the forces southeast toward the northwest."

71 Tanks Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—The Red Army in the Kharkov sector on Thursday alone lost 71 tanks and was merely able to make a few dents in the German lines there, reports reaching here reveal.

The Soviet vanguards colliding with the German stone wall defense and stopped in the northern suburbs

(Continued on Page 2)

Thai Foreign Minister Host at Reception Held at Embassy; His Compositions Played

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, who has been visiting in Tokyo during the last ten days, was host to a distinguished gathering at the Thai Ambassador's residence at Kami-Osaki, Meguro-ku Saturday afternoon. The reception which rounded off the busy schedule of events fulfilled by the Foreign Minister of Thailand and his suite of prominent Thai diplomatic officials since their arrival in Tokyo on August 3, was attended by many distinguished visitors, including several members of the Japanese Cabinet.

Minister Wichit was a most congenial host to his large gathering of guests, greeting each incoming visitor personally with a cordial handshake. Tables and chairs were spread out on the spacious garden of the Embassy compounds, and a most informal atmosphere prevailed throughout the duration of the reception.

At one table, Minister Wichit was seen engaged in a friendly conversation with Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, and Chief Abbot Baron Kibe, who recently visited Thailand to receive the holy Buddhist relics presented to Japanese Buddhists through the kindness of Thai Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram.

Earlier in the afternoon, Minister Wichit was seen chatting with Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and with Information Board President Eiji Amau. Many other prominent Japanese Government officials were also present.

Among leaders of Nippon-Thai relations were seen Yasukichi Yatabe, former Minister to Thailand, now president of the International Students Institute in Meguro, where many resident Thai students are engaged in various studies; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, director of the Nippon-Thailand Society; Viscount Tsuyo Mishima, of the same society, who visited Thailand a few years ago on a cultural mission; Hiroshi Kawamura, managing director of the Nippon-Thailand Society; Yoshimi Nitta, an exponent of Nippon-Thai trade relations; members of the Nippon-Thailand Bunka Kaikan, and others.

The party was also attended by Director Phairot Jaiyanama, of the Publicity Department of the Thai Government, and members of his suite, who returned to Tokyo last Thursday after an extensive visit to Manchoukuo.

Throughout the duration of the reception, the guests were entertained with a special symphony concert by the Dai Toa Symphony orchestra. The program consisted exclusively of musical compositions by Minister Wichit featuring selections from his music dramas, "The Blood of Suphan," and "Princess Saen Wii." Solo songs were interpreted by Ichiro Fujiyama, barytone.

In the evening, Minister Wichit attended a special concert given in his honor at the Teikoku Gekijo.

Today, Minister Wichit and his suite are to leave for a brief visit to Hakone.

Two More American Planes Shot Down in N. Chishima

Two Consolidated B-24's Seen as Downed in Addition To Three Previously Announced—Lieutenant Iwase's Craft Is Found on Island

Domei

NORTHERN X X BASE, August 14.—The American Air Force, in a formation of five Consolidated B-24's and three Boeing B-17's attacked the North Chishima Islands off the northern extremity of our Japanese mainland on August 12.

The raiders, repulsed by our daring attack, failed to achieve their purpose.

Two Boeing B-17's and one Consolidated B-24, a total of three, were shot down, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

It was first thought that the other enemy planes had apparently fled.

It later transpired, however, that two more Consolidated B-24 bombers were shot down, though unconfirmed yet.

It comes to this that five out of the eight attacking planes were sent to the bottom of the northern sea.

The plane commanded by Lieutenant Iwase, which was considered as lost at the time, was found on the eastern coast of X X Island where it had made a forced landing.

The Lieutenant was in the plane, having died a heroic death.

MILAN IS BOMBED BY R.A.F. VANDALS

Blind Hits Smash Important Structures

Domei

ROME, August 13.—Large British air formations swooped over Milan past midnight last night and ruthlessly bombed the city for approximately one hour, causing heavy casualties by blindly dumping their deadly explosives on the central portion of the city.

Historic structures such as the archbishop's quarters adjacent to the Milan Cathedral, Palazzo Marino and Palazzo Dorini were demolished by direct hits.

The Royal Girls' Higher School, the Natural Science Museum, the Chamber of Commerce and the Music Academy were severely damaged and a large hospital was set aflame.

The treasured statue of the "Venetian Lion" guarding the eastern entrance to the Saint Babila Church was also shattered to pieces.

U.S. WAR OPERATION IN SOUTH DEPLORED

Progress Hopelessly Lagging Before Stiff Nippon Resistance, Says Weekly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—Commenting on the strategical situation of the American force on New Georgia in the South Pacific which is the scene of extremely severe fighting, the American weekly magazine Time in its issue of August 9 says the war is lagging hopelessly.

Explaining the reason why the war situation has not progressed, the article says:

"The American force is predominating in the air and on sea. This prompted the commander of the ground unit to expect that by bombing and shelling a way would be found by the infantry to advance with no loss of men.

"This expectation was disappointed. The Japanese Forces dug a multitude of holes which would withstand bombs. The holes made by bombs were utilized in making shelters like those composed of permanent caves and heaps of earth.

"If ever the American force sets itself to deal with these holes it will find itself under the necessity of blasting them out completely if it has any hope of finishing the work.

"The Japanese force is daring enough to steal near the American position. It often happens that Japanese sharpshooters show up within the American position and engage American troops. These fights are like no others in ferocity. These sharpshooters are all of them crack shots, and have already inflicted numerous casualties upon the Americans.

"The better-trained of the American troops ignore these sharpshooters, but these Japanese are wearing down those Americans who have yet to get accustomed to the climate of the island."

Porter Given New Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Paul Porter, who recently resigned from his post as the Vice-Director of the United States Wartime Food Control Board, was appointed as Vice-Director of the Wartime Economics Stabilization Board, it is learned by a report from Washington.

Reich Paper Discontinued

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—The prominent German paper Frankfurter Zeitung will discontinue publication, it was decided at the meeting of the board of directors today.

AXIS FORCES BLAST INVADERS ON SICILY

Defense Lines Solid—Yankee Units Suffer Terrific Losses In Highland Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—The Axis forces in Sicily are fighting effectively, dealing heavy damage on the invaders, German Army quarters revealed today.

They said:

"The Axis forces in the northern coast highway sector and the area in the foothills of Mount Etna are resisting furiously and are holding solidly their defense lines. Fighting in the Cape Orlando sector on the northern coast started on Wednesday after an American landing but by effective Axis operations has been brought to an end. Every unit which succeeded in landing has either been annihilated or captured and each tank landed has also been taken.

"Two weeks have already passed since the American 7th Army began actual operations on the northern coast, but through furious Axis counter-attacks it has suffered terrible losses and its speed of advance has been cut down. The American unit which suffered the worst casualties is the 82nd air-transported division; from 60 to 70 percent of its personnel has been killed. This has happened because the Americans are not used to mountain fighting and because they do not have the special equipment necessary for such fighting. The British 8th Army in the eastern sector threw in a huge force in an attempt to break through Axis positions southeast of Mount Etna but the Axis forces subjected it to a furious attack and dealt it heavy damage."

Fight Raging

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—With the Axis forces meeting with heavy attacks the anti-Axis forces moving eastward, the fighting for Randazzo, north of Mount Etna in Sicily, rages in bitter intensity, reports reaching here indicate. In this sector the Axis forces have laid numerous land-mines, and with machine-gun nests scattered throughout the area are holding back the anti-Axis advance.

The British-American air forces and artillery units are pounding the Axis forces situated along the highways in the suburbs of Randazzo, some reports claiming that the anti-Axis forces have already broken into the city. The Axis, however, has not confirmed the reports.

In the northern sector, the American forces who landed at the mouth of the Naso River by Cape Orlando have been annihilated by German assaults. The British 8th Army in the eastern sector too is being held up by stubborn Axis resistance and the difficult terrain, it is said.

Observers believe that the anti-Axis forces plan to advance eastward toward the east coast instead of moving northward over the difficult terrain. It is held that the northern units will unite with the forces reaching the east coast and then move north over good highways, attacking Messina in coordination with the forces moving eastward.

A Reuter reporter has boasted, "From the points on the east and north coasts to which the anti-Axis forces have now advanced the distance to Messina is 35 miles, and the front has been shortened to extend only 30 miles." The Axis resistance, however, has not declined in the least, observers holding that the Sicilian fighting will grow in intensity with each foot the anti-Axis forces move northward.

Reich Air Units Active in East; Battle Severe

(Continued from Page 1)

of Kharkov are working frantically to unite with the main Red strength coming up later and with powerful reinforcements so that they will have numerical superiority. German and Soviet troops numbering 400,000 in all are wedged in this narrow sector blasting each other night and day, and tearing at each other in hand-to-hand fighting.

Every house, every protective body has been turned by the Germans into a pillbox with permanent steel and beton pillboxes scattered throughout the area. From these points, the Germans are fighting furiously and effectively. Reports reaching here from the front reveal that the Soviet losses are huge and mounting and that at some points they have been thrown back.

The Soviet forces attacking Kharkov from the other four directions too have been stopped completely by the Germans who have received powerful reinforcements. Only in a few places have the Soviets been able to make a few dents in the German lines. On Thursday alone, the Soviets lost 71 tanks and their efforts are beginning to get laborious.

Reports from Moscow disclose that the Soviet High Command has become concerned over the situation in Kharkov in which the Red Army continues to suffer appalling losses and make no progress. It is said that the Soviet High Command has abandoned its plan to make Kharkov a second Stalingrad and has issued strict orders for its units to drive into Kharkov within a day or two at any cost.

Soviets Alter Plan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—The Red forces in the Briansk sector, attacking desperately in an attempt to take Karechev, on the outer fringe of the German defense lines, have been brought to a standstill four and a half miles east of that point. The flanking units, advancing from the south, have been subjected to furious German counter-assaults at Dmitrovsk, 40 miles from Karechev, and are reported to be in a bad state.

Reuters reports say that the Reds in that area today abandoned their original plan to advance to Briansk and that they are now moving west having already advanced 18 miles.

It is considered clear that the Soviet forces intend to go over the Briansk-Kharkov railway and sever the Briansk-Konotop line.

German reports from the front reveal that a rapid decline in Red mechanized power has been seen in the last few days in the Briansk area. It is believed that the Reds are dividing their strength for an attack on Smolensk.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (III)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

"Miyo Tokai no sora akete,
Kyokujitsu takaku kagayakeba,
Tenchi no seiki hatsuratsu
to . . . . "

The words of the Patriotic March floated out from the school ground. If we had heard only the singing voices, we should have thought that Japanese children were singing. The words must be quite difficult for the native inhabitants but the Filipino children could enunciate even the words "kyokujitsu takaku" and "hatsuratsu to" really well.

When we went into the ground, the children gathered around us with curiosity in their eyes. Their faces expressed not the slightest fear of us; rather they showed signs of waiting to be spoken to. However, since these rustic children could hardly be expected to understand English, it was necessary to talk to them in Tagalog. But Tagalog not being included in my accomplishments, I told one of the boys in sign language to try a peep into the finder of my camera. The fellow thus addressed looked up in surprise for a moment, but the next moment he was eagerly peeping into the finder. There he saw tiny figures of his companions moving around just as in a cinematograph and cried out in sheer delight. Then there was a tremendous scramble for a chance to peep into the finder. "Let me! Let me!"—they crowded around me from all sides. However, I was afraid to let them

(Passed by the War Ministry)

handle the camera, because one little slip would have wrecked it. So I was obliged to hold the camera while the children took turns to peep into the finder.

Eager to Peep

There were so many who wanted to peep that I almost regretted that I started it at all. We were unable to take pictures and we could not find an opportunity to speak with the teachers either. Yet as we did not wish to disappoint the eagerly waiting little ones, we spent almost half an hour holding the camera for them.

Children are really very lovable anywhere. For instance, as in the above photograph, when a little girl was photographed on the soldier's knees, another one immediately wanted to be held on his knees in the next picture. Thus the soldier was obliged to hold them several times, and we were obliged to take several pictures with the same setting.

This school in Bagac is historically important as it is the place where the American commander, Major-General King, surrendered and was questioned by the Japanese commander. It is also situated in a place commanding a grand view. Raising its purple head directly in front of the school building is Mt. Natib, while Mt. Mariveles can be seen to the left.

Yankee Press Is Stirred Up By Tass News

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Broadcasting Company today reported over the radio that Prime Minister Churchill would proceed to Moscow after conversations with President Roosevelt, hand him Roosevelt's message and exchange views on the second front problem. According to the Columbia Broadcasting System, the British Government is expected to invite Soviet Government leaders to London in September.

Whatever might be the authenticity of these reports, it is considered apparent that the delicate relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have come to the fore over the Quebec conference issue.

Outspoken Manner Shown

The Soviet Labor Union organ, War and the Working Classes, commenting on the Italian political change is criticizing the faithless attitude of the United States and Britain in a most outspoken manner:

"The resignation of Il Duce Mussolini was caused by the pressure of the Red Army on the Eastern Front and was not connected to any large extent with the Sicilian campaign conducted by the anti-Axis forces. A second front means, as defined by Premier Stalin in August, 1942, a campaign sufficient to draw away from the Eastern Front 60 divisions of Germans and about 30 divisions of Germany's allies. A second front in this true sense of the word has not yet been formed after nine months of waiting since the Casablanca conference."

The Pravda has also reiterated the Soviet demand for the formation of a second front.

The American press, on the other hand, is pointing out the necessity of rectifying relations with the Soviet Union. The St. Louis Post Dispatch, for instance, expressing dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Soviet Government, has declared:

"What does Moscow think the British-American operations in the Mediterranean are? We fail to understand why the Soviets should still be demanding a second front."

Sarcastic Cartoon

Even more outspoken are The Daily News, New York, and The Times Herald, Washington. The latter, for instance, runs a sarcastic cartoon in which Premier Stalin is demanding of Uncle Sam a boosted supply of arms and a second front. It also plays up an interview with Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, in which he said:

"It is an unfortunate mistake that the Soviet Government is attacking the United States and British Governments regarding a second front. From the American point of view, it is to be regretted that the Soviets themselves have not formed a second front in the Pacific against the Japanese."

It was in such an atmosphere that the non-participation of Premier Stalin in the Quebec conference became known. Already on August 10 The New York Times emphasized the necessity of establishing a joint political front among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The Baltimore Sun, Herald Tribune and other papers have also published editorials advocating regulation of relations with the Soviet Union. The Chicago Sun, for instance, says: 'Without close cooperation with the Soviets, no effective campaign could be conducted even if a second front should be formed." It is an urgent matter of the moment to establish better contact with the Kremlin." The Baltimore Sun: "No matter what decision the United States and British Governments should reach regarding the European Front, it would have no realistic meaning without an agreement with the Soviet Government."

The Christian Science Monitor: "The biggest news in connection with the Quebec conference is the non-participation of Premier Stalin."

The New York Times, August 12, says: "As the conference will no doubt take up political problems, it is particularly unfortunate that no Soviet representative is to attend."

Condemning the Roosevelt foreign policy in relations with the Soviets, The Herald Tribune says: "It is much to be regretted that there is to be a vacancy at the conference. No one knows who is to blame. The Soviet Government has been most secretive and exclusive and has refused to make those small gestures which in themselves unimportant are useful for moderating relations among the allies. On the other hand, the American foreign policy is also secretive and there are various influences at work behind the scenes, which are divided among the White House, State Department, a number of independent agencies and several special envoys.

"By a series of blunders the United States Government has rubbed the Soviet Government the wrong side, beginning with the Atlantic Charter and its policy apropos of the retirement of Il Duce Mussolini."

C. CHINA INSURANCE BODY SELECTS NEW MEMBERS

Shimizu Appointed Chairman; Shanghai Fire Insurance Society Dissolving

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—With the inauguration of its business expected shortly, the Central China Property Insurance Society, joint control organ of the Japanese and foreign property insurance companies in Central China, has announced the list of the members of its committee as follows:

Chairman: Yasuo Shimizu, representative of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company; Vice-Chairman: Tamon Miura, representative of the Taisho Marine Insurance Company; members: Yasushi Ito of the Japan Marine Insurance Company; Yasutaro Hosaka of the Nissan Fire Insurance Company; Masayoshi Wada of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company; Noboru Saito of the Taihoku Fire Insurance Company; Shimpachiro Shichi of the Kobe Marine Insurance Company; Otto Schneider of the Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company; and E. Lenzlinger of the Baloise Fire Insurance Company.

It has been decided that the Shanghai Fire Insurance Society, which was the liaison organ of foreign property insurance companies in Shanghai before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be dissolved following the establishment of the new control organ.

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0634

ROOSEVELT TO RUN FOR 4TH PRESIDENCY

Every Big Rooseveltian Act Designed to Influence Voting For Next Term

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, August 13.—American President Franklin Roosevelt will run for a fourth term next year, observers here hold within a shade of certainty. Appearing at the present as though they were directing their total efforts for carrying on the war, Roosevelt and his faction are actually planning their campaign with minute care and carefully starting the movement rolling, these sources say.

Every big act Roosevelt puts on in relation to the war is aimed at affecting favorably the fourth term movement, the general American opinion being that as long as the war lasts Roosevelt's chances will be good. American opinion also holds that numerous obstacles not seen in the third-term campaign will confront a fourth-term one, such a trend having been outstanding at the Congressional elections last November.

At that time the Democratic Party won, but by a hair's breadth, and many seats were taken by Democrats opposed to Roosevelt. As a result there has been much friction between the American president and his legislature. The fact that James Farley, former Postmaster General, opposed Roosevelt was a blow to Roosevelt. Different factors, of course, count in a presidential election, but American political circles are of the opinion that should such men as Farley again move against him Roosevelt's chances for success will be slim.

Votes From South

Roosevelt's votes in the past have come from the South, the unemployed masses, the Negroes, intermediate and little business and industry, Labor, the Farmer, and the various social work centers in the cities. At the election in 1932, half of all their votes were cast for Roosevelt and in the next election, 1936, this rate took a big jump upwards. In the 1940 third-term election, however, the number of votes from intermediate and little business and industry declined to half of what it used to be.

Roosevelt's position now is still more unfavorable. The South has always been Democratic but the people there compose the extreme right wing of the party and are especially resentful of Roosevelt's policy toward the black population. In order to ease the feeling against him Roosevelt made a trip to the South recently and even interferred in the workings of the committee for equal treatment for the Negroes. This move caused Negro feeling to turn against him until now it is said that they lean more toward the Republicans.

The heads of various bureaus too have been shifted and changed with the political intention of garnering votes. And in handling Labor and the Farmer Roosevelt is having a difficult time. Although the New Deal now is something practically impotent, the idea of using class struggles to their own advantage still is held firmly by Roosevelt and his faction. Although to some extent Labor has been deceived into favoring the Roosevelt regime, Farmer power in Congress utilizes every opportunity to demand a raising of farm prices and the giving of more subsidies, thereby showing that the farmers are far from satisfied with Roosevelt's policies.

The Isolationists too are opposed to an active study of post-war policies and do not trust the Soviet Union. They also are in favor of a new imperialism and favor to a degree a compromise with the Axis. These points, it is said, denote that they are opposed fundamentally to Roosevelt's new internationalism.

Try Our Good Oil permanent Wave BY OUR Experienced Beauty Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome; Phone 57-4398

Kuibishev Resumes Garb of Country Town As Red Foreign Organs Return to Moscow

By MASAHARU HATANAKA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MOSCOW, August 13.—After a year and ten months in Kuibishev we returned to Moscow today. It was in the winter of 1941 that we left Moscow for that country town, and since that time we had been watching the international situation from a point far behind the fighting lines.

At the time we moved to Kuibishev the military situation was critical, but with the start of the German assault on Stalingrad last year the situation became worse still and the desperate fighting going on could be felt in the Kuibishev atmosphere. But Kuibishev was not subjected to even one air raid and the people were calm.

The situation now has changed and we have been able once again to walk on the streets of Moscow. Kuibishev was just an ordinary country town, and the only amusement there was to walk along the banks of the Volga in the summer and to go to the theater in the winter. There was nothing to make the town remarkable. But with the diplomatic corps moving in from Moscow, the banks of the Volga, the parks, the Grand Hotel, and the whole town began to take on an international coloring.

Now once again the diplomatic corps, the Soviet Foreign Office, and other diplomatic organs have moved back to Moscow and Kuibishev has probably returned to its former status of being an ordinary country town. But perhaps the main street retains some of its international flavoring.

From about last summer, persons began to leave for Moscow. At first there were not many but gradually the numbers increased. Ten days before the official Soviet announcement of the return of the diplomatic corps to Moscow most of the diplomats had left for the capital. The complete transfer to Moscow of the diplomatic corps is scheduled to be completed by the end of the month. The Japanese Embassy too has packed and sent its things to Moscow and will follow us reaching here in a few days.

Two members of the Embassy staff were sent ahead in order to prepare for the return. Because there are not enough facilities in Moscow to accommodate a great number, many will have to stay not at the Savoy Hotel where they stayed before but at the Hotel Metropole. In leaving Kuibishev we were reminded of the historical happenings which took place while we were in that town. The return of the diplomatic body to Moscow was done to make easier direct contact with the leaders of the Government and it is believed that diplomatic activity will now progress at a more active pace.

'Maidens of the Air' Dedicated to Aviatrixes

(Continued from Page 1)

hand plane with money obtained through my singing. At the first opportunity I took my husband for a trip around Japan. However, misfortune overtook us when we were about three-quarters of the way. I had to make a forced landing. In fact the landing proved to be a bit too forced, and that was the end of my plane and my career as an aviatrix.

"After that I took up gliding. My husband continued in his insistence that I should henceforth conduct my efforts at amity from the ground, so that is what I commenced to do. With lessons under Mr. Manfred Gurlitt, and in turn teaching others, the years passed uneventfully, until last spring."

Towards the end of April last year a group of girl flier friends came to Mrs. Akiya to ask for her help in a recital which they were giving in the Aoyama Kaikan. This recital was intended to rouse the air-mindedness of the people, and of the younger generation in particular.

"Their sincere efforts in this direction gave me the idea of composing and offering to them a song," explained Mrs. Akiya. "However, the girls declined my offer, saying that instead I should compose a song which could be used as the 'Aikoku Koshinkyoku' of the air."

Work on Tune

Mrs. Akiya took her idea to Mr. Fukuno Keiji, Director of the Shinko-sha, who recommended her to Mr. Shoji Kubota, President of the Song Writers' Association, and himself a noted writer of popular songs. Mr. Kubota wrote two songs for Mrs. Akiya, of which one was selected after approval. Immediately Mrs. Akiya set to work on the tune.

"I already had one in mind," she said, "but to put it into concrete form was something entirely different. After one year and three months since the idea first came to me, the song was ready for final approval. I was overjoyed, and deeply honored, when the result of my humble efforts was accepted by Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, President of the Japan Aviatrixes Association.

"I hope soon that the song will be ready for publication, and that it will become popular, when my heart's wish will have been fulfilled. It will be my small contribution to Japan, and to all women fliers of Japan," Mrs. Akiya said in conclusion.

SCIENTIFIC BUREAU IS FORMED IN JAVA

Military Administration Starts New Organ for Technical Research to Up Outputs

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 13.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java on August 1 inaugurated a Scientific Investigation Bureau within the office of the Administration as an organ for conducting investigations concerning important scientific technical methods.

The bureau started operation on the day when it was inaugurated. Hidesuke Shinozaki, former director of the Industrial Research Institute in Osaka of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, is head of the organ.

The bureau is composed of three sections for general affairs, planning and investigation, and the office of committeemen. The committeemen will be selected from among the leading staff members of the Military Administration and technicians in various research organs.

This organ is expected to bring under its exhaustive control various research institutes in Java for sugar industry, agriculture, science and industry. It will manage the assignment of research workers, the decision of items of investigation on important natural resources and the distribution of materials for research under the priority principle.

Inasmuch as the investigations of various scientific technicalities will be conducted on the basis of consistent, comprehensive planning worked out by this new organ, a remarkable advancement and expansion of production is expected.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SNGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath . . . . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath . . . . ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon . . . . ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner . . . . ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Loinge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY
FREE FROM IMPURITIES

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
8-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

READ
Nippon Times Weekly

Price 40 sen
Out Every THURSDAY
Accurate and Well-Informed, Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.
Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?

AGUINALDO BLASTS AMERICAN PERFIDY

Ferules Duplicity of Admiral Dewey During Yankee Occupation of Manila, 1898

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Reminiscing on the American occupation of Manila on August 13, 1898 which signified the fall of the Philippines into the hands of the United States, General Emilio Aguinaldo, foremost living Filipino revolutionary figure, today declared that it was effected through trickery and deceit as well as brazen disregard of the good faith of the Filipino people.

Aguinaldo attributed the duplicity directly to Admiral George Dewey, Commander of the United States' Naval Fleet in the Philippines saying, "Before the Filipinos launched the final assault against Spanish forces in Manila, Admiral Dewey requested me to first await the arrival of American troops in order to enable him to share the honor of the impending victory.

"In view of our relations I assented to the request."

"When the United States forces arrived, Deway asked me to permit their landing on the Paranaque Beach in the southern part of the city, which request I once more granted," he continued.

"However, once they had assembled the men, the Americans conspired among themselves to take Intremuros, (Manila's walled city), and leave the Filipino forces outside, after the Filipinos had besieged the city for months before the arrival of the Americans," General Aguinaldo said, adding "In this manner the Americans were finally able to destroy the first Republic and grab the Philippines.

Punishment Has Come

In accordance with the Filipino proverb, "There is no debt that remains unpaid," punishment has come to the United States with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the General said. "Japan has driven the United States from East Asia and soon is to give the honor of independence to our motherland."

Debunking certain accepted details in Philippine history, General Aguinaldo said that the subsequent Filipino struggle against the United States was not a second stage of the Philippine revolution against Spain, but a separate Filipino-American war. The Americans encouraged this view in order to justify their purchase of the Philippines for 20,000,000 pesos as stipulated in the Treaty of Paris in which Spain transferred Sovereignty to the United States.

Calling the Paris agreement an artificial pact, the General said, "It was arranged merely to show that the Filipinos did not win over Spain and that the United States did not grab the Philippines against our will."

Continuing his reminiscences, General Aguinaldo said that Apolinario Mabini, Premier of the first Philippine Republic, who is still active at this stage of Philippine history, should be more appropriately described as "Sublime Things" instead of "Sublime Paralytic."

The American gave Mabini the latter sobriquet when Mabini was arrested in Cuypo, Nueva Ecija, General Aguinaldo said. According to the story Mabini was easily distinguished among the group of prisoners because he failed to stand when the United States authorities ordered the suspects to rise.

In conclusion, General Aguinaldo declared, "The arrival of the Japanese in the Philippines has set aright certain distorted facts in our national history which the United States encouraged to promote to divide our people. We are determined to further exert united efforts to build up a new Philippines which is on the threshold of complete liberation."

ACTRESS LI IS BUSY STAR

Four Years a Screen Player, She Has Made Ten Big Pictures Already—Jumped Into Moviedom Through Singing—Next Film on Continent

By KAY OHARA

The small, dainty figure in a flowered-silk Chinese dress, a pert ribbon holding back her soft black hair, belied the busy girl in the person of Miss Li Shiang-lan, better known as Li Ko-ran, today the foremost songstress-actress of Japanese filmdom.

In the four years that she has been on the screen, ten pictures have been made by her, which means an average of two and a half a year. Her working days begin at 7 in the morning, by which time she must be at the studio, until about 6 in the evening. Sometimes, however, she does not leave the studio until 11, or later.

"This means that on my very busy days I am on my feet for from 15 to 16 hours straight. So don't ever believe the old story about the life of leisure led by people in our profession," she laughed.

Furthermore, between work on pictures she is busy in her pursuance of music—"To be explicit, Italian opera," she elaborated—under the tutelage of Madame Tamaki Miura, world-famous star of the operatic stage.

Recently foreign languages have been added to her studies, to keep pace with the ever-widening field in which Japanese moving pictures are shown.

It was sheer chance, Miss Li Shiang-lan declared, that made her a screen actress. Never very robust, her health was always a cause of worry to her parents. At last a friend recommended singing as an excellent way of strengthening her constitution.

"I had always liked singing, so with my parents' consent I began my study of music, at the age of seventeen, with a Russian teacher in Peking, which is my home, you know," she said.

Gets Invitation

One day, not very long after her graduation from High School, she received a pressing invitation from the Mukden Broadcasting Company to take part as a vocalist in their broadcasts. She accepted, but still with no further thought in mind than that it was nice to be able to give pleasure to others. However, Fate already had other plans in store.

This time she received an invitation from the Man-Ei Studio, located in Hsinking, to participate in their productions. And thus was begun the career which has made of Li Shiang-lan, or Li Ko-ran, an actress with an international appeal.

Altogether three pictures were made with the Man-Ei Studio when she was asked by the Chu-Ren Company, with its studio in Shanghai, to take part, together with an all-Chinese cast, in a Chinese production.

The next invitation came to her from the Toho and Shochiku companies of Japan, with which companies she has since been actively associated. In all six pictures having been made by her with the two companies, the last—"Sayon's Bell"

Miss Li Shiang-lan

—being released in June this year.

In "Sayon's Bell," Miss Li Shiang-lan plays the part of a girl of Taiwan, the scene for which is laid in that island. "I regret that I wasn't able to see more of the country, since we were located high up on one of the mountains," she said.

See Dances

"However, I was able to witness some of the old native dances, they being part of the picture.

"Another thing which intrigued me was the little appendage which the natives donned on ceremonial occasions. This consists of a square of woollen cloth, about the size of a good-sized handkerchief, with a cord at one end which is looped over the head. At the other end of the square is a fringe of small bells. This cloth hangs over their breast, and under this they fold their arms, somewhat held out.

"Do you know," she continued, "that in the four years I have been working for the screen, the next picture, to be entitled 'My Nightingale,' will be the first in which I play the part of a Japanese girl. So far I have portrayed Chinese girls and Manchurian girls, and in my last picture, a girl of Taiwan.

"In this coming production the Harbin Symphony Orchestra, the Harbin Dramatic Club and the Harbin Opera, all are going to take part. Since the locale will be laid in Harbin, I will be leaving for the Continent in the very near future.

Looking Forward

"I'm looking forward ever so much, to the trip," she said, a happy smile on her piquant face. "I can visit my home, and see my parents. My younger sister has graduated from High School, and I'm looking forward to seeing all of them.

"As to my ambition," she continued, "I must confess I haven't any in mind right now. That is, I don't aspire to become an international opera star, or a teacher of dramatics, or anything monumental like that.

"What I would like, however, is to become as nearly perfect as I possibly can in the art of acting and singing. I realize that my work on the screen has only just begun. From now on Japanese movies will find an ever-increasing field abroad, and in order to do my share I must study and study.

"Another thing I would like, if I could find the time, is to learn more about the making of movies from the producer's angle, the director's and so on. So far I have only a very elementary grasp of the whole process. It is my belief that one should try to learn as much as possible everything connected with one's profession, besides which it might help to make me a more skilled actress."

FASCIST LEADERS UNEXILED

Report Unconfirmed by State Department, Says Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—With the collapse of Fascism in Italy, various rumors regarding the disposal of the former Fascist leaders have been circulated and the press in the United States is reportedly publicizing that the Fascist leaders have been exiled from Italy.

However, when United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull was queried as to the authenticity of the news report regarding the exile, he declared that the State Department has not received such information.

AXIS VICTORY NEARS, DECLARES GOEBBELS

Reich Propaganda Minister in Article Reviews Futile Drives of Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, writing in today's issue of the Voelkischer Beobachter, emphasized the inflexible conviction of the German people in a final victory which is drawing near slowly but steadily.

Explaining the general war situation on the Eastern Front, Propaganda Minister Goebbels declared that "the hopes of the Soviets to bring about a decisive change in the war situation have been buried among the mountains of tanks and aircraft destroyed or shot down."

Who can doubt the victory for Germany, asked Dr. Goebbels, in the light of the fact that while the German fighting services with high morale are battling far away from the Reich frontiers, the entire nation on the home front, confident in final victory and enduring grave sorrows and pains, is firmly supporting the men on the fighting fronts?

The Reich Minister's article, in gist, follows:

"At the outset of this year when Germany faced a grave crisis, the general impression was that the Reich was in a hopeless plight and the Soviets would soon attack the central part of the German homeland.

Lauds Hitler's Strategy

"Thanks to the grand strategy of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, however, the Germans were able to pin the front far off the Reich frontiers. At present, the Soviets employing enormous amounts of war supplies and large military strength, are attempting to penetrate German positions. Apparently the Soviets are hoping to achieve a decisive success in the current offensive but so far, none of their expectations has been realized. Nor will any of their hopes be realized in the future. The Soviet Union's hopes to bring about a decisive change in the war situation have been buried among countless devastated tanks and airplanes.

"The situation is no better for the anti-Axis forces either. In an attempt to force Germany to shift its military strength from the Eastern Front, the anti-Axis camp is all out propagandizing its invasion into Europe. However, no German troops has ever been shifted: no change has been witnessed in the general war situation.

"Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are clamorously asserting that since the beginning of summer, the Germans have occupied no enemy territory. To this, we will reply that we have no need to occupy enemy territory any more. It is not the Red Army but the Reich Army that has already controlled the areas which have grave bearing on the general war situation.

"Terror raids carried out by anti-Axis air forces have, in fact, caused casualties and difficulties in Germany. The Germans, army and civilians united as one body, are taking defensive measures at present but in the future they will carry out decisive, retaliatory bombings. Not a single German holds it an impossibility to deal an annihilative blow to London.

"Today, we are trying to repulse the persistent terror raids of the enemy so as to keep the losses in men at the minimum limit but tomorrow, we will strike terror into the hearts of the enemy by retaliatory measures. On the whole, the anti-Axis aerial offensive has not caused serious changes in the war situation.

"The Reich armed forces are fighting on the fronts far off the German borders while in the homeland, the whole nation confident in ultimate victory, is fully supporting the Wehrmacht, enduring deep sorrows and pains. Who will be doubtful of Germany's victory in the light of this fact?

"In the first half of the current year, courage was the question to the Reich. Now in the latter half of the year, the inflexible spirit has become the problem. We have not a fraction of doubt that the time of victory is drawing near, slowly but steadily."

CHUNGKING WARNED TO DESIST FIGHTING

Chiang Can Never Expect to Rout Communists Unless He Gives Up to Japan

Shanghai Evening Post

Sounding a last-minute warning to Chungking to cease its resistance warfare with Japan, the New China Daily News, in an editorial recently pointed out that Chungking can never expect to eliminate the Communists without discontinuing hostilities with Japan.

Pointing out that Chungking is preparing to take over the Communist controlled areas of Northwest China by large-scale military operations the journal said that such an action on the part of Chungking may mark the initiation of Chungking's change of its misguided policy.

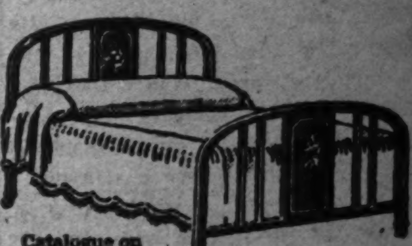
Can Never Succeed

However, the journal emphasized that Chungking can never succeed in its campaign against Communists without concluding a peace with Japan, adding that the Communists are prolonging their battered existence under the flag of the "resistance campaign."

To illustrate the journal recalled that in the spring of 1941 Chungking forces annihilated the Communist New Fourth Army in South Anhwei. But with Chungking going on with its warfare with Japan, the Communists have managed to maintain their remnant virulent influence "which has now become more and more intolerable to Chunking."

"Furthermore, with Japan's determination to help China manifested by her retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, Chungking has no justification whatever to continue its resistance campaign."

Concluding, the paper offered a most sincere advice to the Chungking authorities to join the Peace Movement at the time when they are about to commence large-scale military operations against the communists.



Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
1 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramway crossing.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA RYOOKEN

In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „	¥ 12.00 „ „

MEALS

Breakfast	¥1.00
Luncheon	¥2.50
Dinner	¥3.00

Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 21

Portraiture as an Art—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.,
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

Silberfuchs Farm
TAKIZAWA (IWATE-KEN)
Rudolf Voll
TOKYO
Fell-Import u. Export
Tel.: (55) Tsukiji 1200 1685 0318
Tokyo Central P.O. Box 486

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

"With Firmness We Fight,
With Kindness We Build"

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUI & CO., LTD.)

CAPITAL	¥300,449,500
RESERVE FUNDS	¥244,286,148

(SEPT., 1942)

General Exporters and Importers, Insurance and Ship Agents, General Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Sawmill Owners, Wharfingers, Investment and Finance, Acquisition and Retention of Securities and Real Properties.

Head Office: TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES and REPRESENTATIVES:

HOME:

Otaru, Hakodate, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka Maizuru, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Moji, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Miike, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Taihoku, Takao, Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Seishin, Etc.

ABROAD:

Dairen, Chinchou, Antung, Newchwang, (Yingkow), Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Mutanchiang, Chamusu Peian, Tumen, Tientsin, Tatung, Taiyuan, Kalgan, Hohokoto, Paotow, Peking, Tsingtao, Haishow, Chefoo, Tsinan, Chuchow, Shanghai, Tapenghu, Nanking, Wuhu, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Haihow, Hanoi, Saigon, Manila Bacolod, Cebu, Davao, Sydney, Melbourne, Shonanto, Banjermasin, Macassar, Balikpapan, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia Colcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Teheran, Alexandria, London, Casablanca, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Etc.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Berlin: Deutsche Mitsui Bussan Akitengesellschaft, Paris & Lyons: Societe Anonyme Francaise Bussan. Cape Town: Mitsui Bussan-South Africa-(Pty.) Ltd. Buenos Aires: Nambei Campanie de Importacion y Exportacion Sociedad Anonima. Rio de Janeiro, & San Paulo: Soc. Comercial Nippo Brasileira Ltda. Mexico: Y. Takada. Santiago, Chile. Soc. Comercial Chilena Oriental Ltd. La Paz, Bolivia: T. Yamamoto, Rome: Y. Isshiki.

Records Bought & Sold
Tel. Kanda 25-2445
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi; and for use in children and convalescents
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

NIPPON EXPERTS AID DAIRIES IN SHANGHAI

Milkers Learn New Methods to Increase Production, Economy in Time

Shanghai Times

As a fitting conclusion to the Industrial Week, a milking competition sponsored by the Shanghai Milk Association—the first of its kind to be staged in the city—was held recently at the Culty Dairy on Avenue Joffre. Altogether 15 milkers from eight dairies participated in the competition, where the Japanese milking technique, symbolizing increase of production and economy in time, was introduced in preference to the present antiquated Chinese milking system used in most dairies.

Milkers who took part in the competition ranged from 16 to 50 years of age. While the milkers went into action from 11 a.m. and the competition was brought to a successful conclusion at 1 o'clock, officials assigned by the Central China Industrial Co-Prosperity Association in conjunction with Industrial Week inspected various metal industry plants and woollen manufacturing mills, expressing satisfaction at the remarkable improvement seen in the plants.

With the conclusion of Industrial Week, which aims to promote sanitary conditions in factories, as well as to increase production necessary for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, officials taking part in the inspection of factories and mills pointed out that the drive and attained unprecendented success.

Greater Zest Shown

Workers who were working merely to obtain a livelihood were reported to be working now with greater zest, as they all realize that he future destiny of their country, n a measure, depends on them.

The Industrial Week is only the signal for workers to prepare themselves for greater events to come and marks only a training period following which the workers will be urged to greater effort to achieve final victory in the Industrial War.

With unstinted support given to he Industrial Week by factory owners and workers, officials of the drive revealed that "the instructions given to workers to keep clean and obey instructions, without which increase in production would be impossible, will be adhered to."

The present spirit which is binding Japan and China together to ght the War till the enemy has een thoroughly routed, which had een outlined to workers ignorant of e true cause, is expected to provide the workers with the incentive continue working with relentless pirit and vigor.

Promise Cooperation

Factory owners have all been told f their responsibility, and these ame men have signified their willingness to cooperate by encouraging eir workers to continue displaying e same ardor and devotion in their ork.

With obedience to regulations and rict adherence to time voiced by orkers and factory owners, officials the drive said that "the success the drive will have far-reaching fects in the country's industrial itput, as other cities in China will persuaded to display the same operative spirit. Thus with the nited efforts of all cities in China, ith the country's millions of works all united in firm determination contribute their share by working with greater diligence, a permanent increase in the industrial itput is assured till and even after e successful conclusion of the War Greater East Asia is realized."

.S. BUILDING MORE SHIPS

aritime Body Claims 800 Vessels Ready in 1944

omei

BUENOS AIRES, Augusust 13.—e United States Maritime Commission announced today that more an 800 merchantmen aggregating er 20,000,000 tons will be built in e United States during 1944.

In disclosing the titanic shipuilding project for next year, it as claimed that 31 Victory-type d more than 500 C-type vessels ll be constructed.

British Reveal Casualties

omei

LISBON, August 13.—The British r Ministry announced today that 7 persons were killed and 210 riously wounded in German air ids on the British Isles during July, cording to a London report.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SCIENTIFIC COURSE FOR MALAIS URGED

Necessary in Reconstruction Work—Study of Japanese in Schools Stressed

Syonan Sinbun

The Malai Military Administration has decided to lay more emphasis on scientific education in the future.

Speaking in this connection, Mr. Nakagawa, Chief of the Education Section, pointed out the importance of the educational problem in reconstruction work and emphasized that particular stress is placed on this point in Malai where all primary schools were reopened and education carried out through the use of Japanese.

He said that instead of opening ordinary high schools, it is being planned to establish institutions where lessons will be given on special subjects of study while the so-called university education will center around the Medical College, agricultural and technical institutions.

Japanese Letters Popular

Reflecting the keenness with which the Penang public is pursuing the study of Japanese, there is a growing tendency on their part to correspond in that language, according to a Penang postal official, says the Penang Shimbun.

Almost daily, the size of the mail written in Japanese is increasing and of this business letters form a large part. Private correspondence in Japanese among friends and relatives is becoming more common also, the paper adds.

This is perhaps understandable seeing that every opportunity has been afforded the local public for its study the journal comments, and adding "They in turn have responded well, judging from the 800-odd students attending the evening classes conducted by the education authorities for those outside the Government service who have to work during the day. Apart from these special evening classes, Japanese employed in business firms are also conducting classes for their staffs.

Add the 22,000 school-children and the 5,000 Government employees who are being taught to read and write Japanese and the total of Penang residents studying the language comes to a highly impressive figure.

While a little over six months ago only Japanese corresponded in Japanese the postal official declared, letters are now written by Chinese, Indians, Malais and Eurasians as well and posted to all parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To facilitate the work of the Administration here, a high Government official urges the people to make further efforts in the study of Japanese. Knowledge of the language would promote greater efficiency in cooperating with the work of the Administration and helping the public understand its true aims and intentions, the newspaper concludes.

Kuala Lumpur, Port Swettenham Becoming 'Osaka and Kobe of Malai'

Nippon Technical Experts Develop Soap-Boiling, Rubber Liquefaction and Paper Industries; Future Industrial Outlook Very Rosy

Syonan Sinbun

"In a few years to come, Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham will be most flourishing industrial centers in Malai. With Batu Arang colliery employing ten thousand coolies in their vicinity, these two towns are entitled to become veritable Osaka and Kobe of Malai." So declared Tsugumasa Imano, Chief of the Publicity Section, in an interview at the Selangor State Government Office recently.

"Among new manufacturing industries making steady progress in Kuala Lumpur under the direction of Japanese technical experts are," continued the Publicity Chief, "soap-boiling, rubber liquefaction industry and paper-making. Also coming into existence are enterprises such as distilling alcohol for medical use from tapioca, taro and palm oil and manufacturing salt by the introduction of Chinese style salt farms. In the line of cement industry, two factories are now under construction by the Asano Cement K.K. and the Iwaki Cement K.K. in Kuala Lumpur.

In regard to the development of jungle and forest areas, Mr. Imano said that aboriginal Sakais are doing marvellous work in opening up the jungles on their own initiative out of a sincere desire to cooperate with the Japanese administration to bring about a better Malai.

Pointing out that Selangor State is blessed with many hot springs, he said that a certain Mr. Hayashi, 71-year-old Japanese widely known as the first manager of the Teikoku Hotel, engaged from Japan by the Seicho, is now attending to a plan to develop and make the best use of local spas. Beginning with Shushan hot spring only a few miles from Kuala Lumpur, spas with up-to-date and modern accommodation are to be constructed at Broga, Ulu Langat, Kacho and Kajang, thus providing local people and Japanese officers and men with ideal health resorts.

Public Peace Maintained

Dealing with the peace problem, the Publicity Chief intimated that public peace in this province had been far from stabilized until quite recently and that brigands and freebooters had been quite rampant for a long time. "Thanks to a series of anti-bandit expeditions conducted by the State Government," he said, "the would-be anti-Nippon first battalion was wiped out in February this year. In the meantime, disquieting elements rallying from Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang attempted to set up another gang of outlaws but local police corps lost no time in putting an end to this flagrant plot before it could ever assume serious proportions, by apprehending their ring-leader, Hsiao-ping, in March.

"Although several cases of burglary and theft were reported on the Selangor and Negri Sembilan State border since then," he said, "they can hardly be considered as anything seriously-affecting peace conditions in this locality. At present, thorough-going mopping-up operations together with an intensive pacification drive are being conducted all over the province to further ensure security and well-being of local inhabitants."

In connection with publicity work, he stated that the Malai Central Broadcasting Station was to be inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur on July 1, and that the popularization of the Japanese language will be further accelerated by creating radio Japanese lessons from that date.

Arriving at Kuala Lumpur on the morning, we put up at the Yoki Hotel, former Hotel Majestic, located in front of the station.

Visit to Soap Works

We first proceeded to the Selangor State Government Office where we met Governor Shotaro Katayama and Mr. Imano, Chief of the Publicity Section. Your correspondent was told that Mr. Imano had served with the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia for seven years until he assumed his present post in Malai. Taking best advantage of his experiences in Mengchiang, he has well-proved himself an efficient and also many-sided publicity leader handling all by himself matters concerning radio broadcasts, newspapers and magazines, music, cinemas and shows, travelling expositions, and what not. He is the only Japanese official in his section.

Later we visited a soap-works under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Bureau.

Main products manufactured there are grease, soft and hard laundry soaps. It was very interesting to note that a special process, though still simple and primitive in itself but none the less highly effective, has been worked out there dispensing with caustic soda and other necessary chemicals. For making washing soap, lye prepared from the ash of Bakau wood or marine plant growing in abundance close by the water everywhere in this province, lime and palm oil constitute important ingredients.

Strange as it may seem, your correspondent was further told, this specific ash happens to contain a great amount of soda and salt thereby serving as a wonderful substitute for soap-boiling chemicals.

Then, we made our way to a rubber liquefaction factory controlled by the Commerce and Industry where a large quantity of liquid fuel is daily turned out, utilizing the limitless rubber resources in this country.

It is expected that the full-fledged industrialization of rubber oil and gasoline will be soon materialized by the Government insomuch as it has been necessitated by a proposed adjustment in supply and distribution of oil and gasoline under wartime economy.

Paper From Reeds

Next, we inspected a paper-mill where toilet paper is made from reeds with lime, not using any other chemicals.

Meanwhile, we drove to Batu Cave, 12 miles from the city, to see a magnificent stalactite grotto there.

Going up a flight of some 360 stone steps constructed by local Indian interests, we reached the caves where several small shrines are dedicated to some Indian deities.

According to an Indian boy accompanying us as a guide, Batu Cave is regarded as a most sacred place in Malai by Indian people and therefore many Indians make it a rule to make pilgrimage there from all parts of the country and utter a prayer for the atonement of their sins.

The cavern was large and spacious enough for us to make a trip around the wooden paling in the center.

Asked whither the interior of the grotto would lead, the Indian boy answered grinning, "maybe, it will lead to India and as a matter of fact, Indian people around here believe so in dead earnest."

There were some people, he said who were lost in the mountain and never came back in going through the caves, adding that they must have been sinful people upon whom the wrath of Heaven was incurred.

At noon the next day, we took leave of Kuala Lumpur by a motorcar heading for Seremban. On our way, we came across many local youngsters riding bicycles with nice looking lasses sitting sideways in front. This may as well be called a fashion peculiar to Kuala Lumpur and vicinity.

KAMADA STRESSES IMPORT OF VESSELS

Control of Seas With Smooth Transportation Vital in War, Says Press Chief

Shanghai Times

Declaring that no country can expect prosperity and strength without gaining control of the seas, Captain Shoichi Kamada, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, laid particular emphasis on the importance of shipping activities for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in a Marine Day speech delivered at the International Theater on Haining Road.

It is a well-known fact that in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Navy, like the Army, is scoring unprecedented successes on an unprecedented scale in the history of the world and the composite gains of the Japanese Navy are based upon its control of the seas within the Asiatic theater of war, Captain Kamada said.

Thus the Japanese people, who are a sea-faring nation, should recognize the importance of the seas, he added.

Control of Seas Vital

A study of the history of the world shows the fact that the rise or downfall of a country depends upon the growth or decadence of its control of the seas, and it is a general rule that every country will in the course of its development be confronted with a battle for the control of the seas as is amply proved by the battles of Trafalgar and Nile, the Yellow Sea and the Japan Sea.

The War of Greater East Asia is being fought over an area unprecedented in the history of the world, and therefore depends upon marine transportation for its successes, continued Captain Kamada, and the number of vessels needed for the transportation of troops and arms and ammunition and other military goods is also unprecedented.

The present War combines military and naval warfare and reconstruction which requires the transportation of military and naval forces to a suitable place at a suitable time, and therefore the war depends upon the use of vessels from first to last for its successes, the Captain said.

"Shipbuilding, therefore, is the most urgent matter at the moment, particularly in view of the fact that Japan's enemies, the United States and Britain, are propagating that Japan is suffering a shortage of merchantmen and that she will yield under the pressure in that field," Captain Kamada said.

Recruiting Urgent

In the belief that the forces of warships, merchantmen, and fishing vessels will come into perfectly coordinated activities upon the completion of Japan's shipbuilding program, and in view of the fact that Japan's military, naval, and air forces are achieving brilliant successes, Captain Kamada urged that the recruiting and training of marine and industrial workers should not be neglected for a moment, because it is their efficient cooperation that will defeat the productive power of the enemy countries, and constitutes one of the most important factors for the control of the seas.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for the establishment of which Japan is responsible, requires economic self-efficiency for total war, and should embrace such countries as Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, India, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines, which all border on the seas.

Captain Kamada concluded his speech by paying respects and expressing gratitude to the marine workers who are, in the face of enemy submarines and planes, discharging their duties in the grand task of marine transportation.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

NANKING TO RECEIVE FREE MEDICAL GOODS

Nippon Army to Donate 500 Items as Thanks Present For China's Help

Shanghai Times

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China plan to donate medical supplies to the troops of the National Government, in appreciation of their cooperation in the campaigns against Chungking and Chinese Communist forces here in China.

The procedure for the transfer of these supplies were discussed between Japanese authorities and members of the Military Commission on July 7 and 14.

The donation will be financed by part of the Japanese Government's ¥300,000,000 loan to the National Government, but it entails no obligations on the part of China.

The medical supplies will consist of approximately 500 items. Included among them are such equipment as stethoscopes, thermometers, and microscopes, as well as several hundred pieces of veterinary equipment.

Magistrates' Power Expanded

Power will be further concentrated in district magistrates to facilitate the function of district administration, in keeping with the wartime policy of achieving singleness of purpose politically, militarily and economically, declared Governor Li Shih-chun of Kiangsu Province, according to a report from Soochow.

The Governor made the statement at a meeting attended by magistrates from various districts on the southern bank of the Yangtze in the province, including Wuhsi, Chungchow, Kiangnin, Kiangyin, Kiangpoo, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wukiang and Kiangshan for the discussion of measures for improving district administration.

Calling attention to the weight of their responsibilities, the Governor said that the sovereign duty at the moment is to maintain peace and order and encourage production.

"Unless peace and order be maintained and production be increased, the people's livelihood can not be assured," Governor Li emphasized.

A message of respect to President Wang Ching-wei was dispatched by the conferees at the end of the meeting.

CAMERAS WANTED TO BUY
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, Tel. 23-3953, 3954

H.OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE (Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor: Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor: No. 4. Tamuracho, 1-chome Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

鈴木のカバン
Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 57-0360

It is season to get ready your furs for autumn.
Asia Fur Industry
New Selection of Silver Foxes, Minks or Any Other Kind of Furs, at moderate prices, Will call at your home without obligation.
E. Semf, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo, Tel. Omori 06-4200
Stays at Yamato Hotel, 16th to 18th Aug. and Sept., Tel. Fukiai 6943,4924.

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.
Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥180,500,000
Chairman TERUO AKASHI
President JUNSHIRO MANDAI
Inland Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other principal cities.
Foreign Branches: Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK or general houseworker, male, competent trustworthy, speaks English, good references. Prefers engagement from September. Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

DWELLING house, furnished or unfurnished, required for German official from October or earlier. Omori, Yokohama or Tokyo. Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI-KU: Two-storied foreign house with land, central heating, good sanitary equipment. Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

EASTERN House, 1390 Karuizawa. Several rooms still available. Usual splendid cuisine. For reservations, apply Kudo, same address.

For Sale

GERMAN piano "Bluethner", 52 keys. Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IRON double bed with a Beauty-Rest, also a canteen of silver for twelve persons. Both new. Box 158, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DRAWING room set including tables, armchairs, sofas, etc. Write Box 150, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction Wanted

BURMESE lesson wanted by an English-speaking Japanese. Exchange lesson, Japanese for Burmese, acceptable. Burmese students are welcome. Please apply Box 153, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS, prompt and reliable, English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese; translation work of all kinds and purposes undertaken. Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-8 p.m., except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office. 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO 三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel.(56)8433

PRISONERS OF WAR TREATED WELL HERE

Dr. Paravicini of Red Cross Makes Extended Tour of Various Camps

Detailed reports on the just and appropriate treatment of prisoners of war by Japan were made by Dr. F. Paravicini, delegate in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, who made an extended inspection tour of the various war prisoners' camps in this country last spring. His reports were published in the April issue of the Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge, a monthly periodical of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva.

The gist of Dr. Paravicini's article follows:

The representatives of the International Committee, Dr. F. Paravicini and Mr. M. Pestalozzi visited the war prisoners' camps at Osaka and several other districts on March 8, 9 and 10.

Of recent construction, these camps possess identical features; they are barracks in a forest, heated by means of braziers and stoves, and furnished with electricity, and house several hundred Americans, British and Dutch soldiers; the prisoners themselves prepare the meals; the men obtain additional necessities from the canteen. Red Cross parcels are distributed to each camp; as for clothing and footwear, they are furnished by the Japanese Army. Military surgeons and civilian doctors of Japanese nationality visit the prisoners several times a week; each camp has a doctor in charge and is equipped with an infirmary; the seriously ill are removed to the military hospital. The prisoners also receive visits from missionaries.

Converse With Men

The delegates of the International Committee conversed with trusted men in the camps, in the presence of Japanese officers, who expressed their appreciation of the Japanese Red Cross.

Dr. Paravicini visited, in the month of March, a certain number of camps under military administration which were established in November, 1942. The prisoners, of British nationality, were brought from Java.

All the camps, furnished with electricity and well ventilated, are equipped with a large hall, which serves as dining-room and place of recreation; some of the camps have a special hall for the officers. The food rations are good, and the meals are prepared according to the tastes of the prisoners; they receive cigarettes daily, as well as Japanese tea. The Army has furnished each man with a complete set of underwear, a pair of shoes and several pairs of socks. The infirmary looks after slight cases and the seriously ill are immediately transferred to the hospital. Outdoor games are also organized. As for their intellectual life, the representative indicates that some of the prisoners are studying the Japanese language. The prisoners expressed their gratitude for the aid rendered by the Red Cross.

Satisfactory Conditions

The prisoners expressed certain wishes relative to their food, clothing and toilet articles; their general condition is otherwise satisfactory.

One of the camps is composed of barracks in a forest which occupies an area of 2,200 square meters; Japanese gardens are to be found in the empty spaces between barracks. It has workshops for carpenters, shoemakers and tailors. The prisoners receive daily newspapers; a chaplain, a prisoner himself, presides at the religious services. Treatment, spiritual, and discipline are excellent. One of the men declared that the food diet was ample.

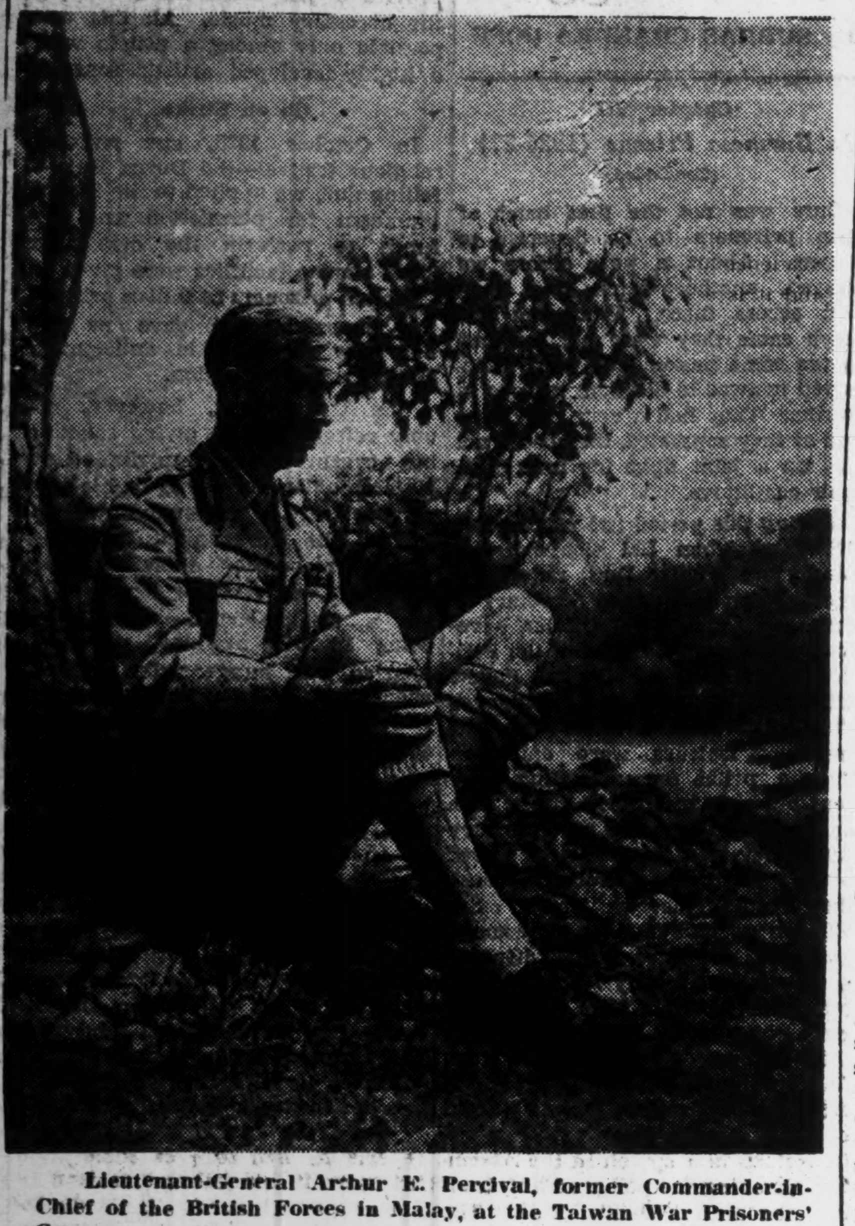
Another camp is by the seaside, at an altitude of 30 meters. The cooks, who number ten, prepare the meals (the ill receive special food). The company, which employes 94 per cent of the prisoners, furnishes them with underwear and working clothes. The prisoners are well treated.

In conclusion, Dr. Paravicini declared that these camps, where the discipline and spiritual treatment are satisfactory, have made a very favorable impression; he adds that he was very well received by the civilian and military authorities and he was well pleased wtih the aid received from the Japanese Red Cross.

Dr. Paravicini also visited two other camps. The first of these camps is 5,000 square meters; in area 1,200 of which are taken up by buildings newly built. An Army doctor, assisted by two orderlies, visits the sick every day. A chaplain, who was found among the prisoners, presides at the weekly services. Eighty per cent of the prisoners are engaged in work. The men highly appreciated the efforts of the commander toward the welfare of the prisoners.

The second camp covers an area of 5,200 square meters, on 2,900 of which stand the buildings, large new barracks in a forest, with 25 rooms, each of which accommodates 18 to 32 men. A large ground is devoted to farming and the raising of rabbits and pigs.

A. E. Percival



Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Malay, at the Taiwan War Prisoners' Camp. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Music Notes

The twelfth popular "Nichigeki Masterworks Orchestra Concert" will remain in the repertory of the Nippon Gekijo through Wednesday, August 18, performances being given three times today and twice daily on week days. The Toho Symphony Orchestra, enlarged to a size of more than 60 members, is playing under the direction of Yazaemon Hayakawa. Solos are sung by Miss Kikue Takita, soprnao, and Miss Aiko Saida, alto, interpreting Japanese and Italian songs and Italian opera selections with orchestra accompaniment. Orchestra pieces include Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz, and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 2.

Karuizawa is having today a special children's concert at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, with performances by the childrens orchestra, playing under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto, from 2:30 p.m.

Takeo Ito, bass, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be the soloist and chorus leader for a special grand concert sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to introduce the newly selected Japanese national folk song, "Mitami ware," to the people of Osaka, starting from 7 p.m., Monday, at the Osaka Central Public Hall, Nakanoshima Park.

The third Karuizawa "Tuesday Concert" will be given by members of the newly organized Iwamoto String Quartet (Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, first violin; Akio Watanabe, second violin; Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola, and Hideo Saito, cello), from 7 p.m., Tuesday, August 17, at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. The program, which will be sponsored by the Society for International Cultural Relations, includes Beethoven's Trio Serenade, Opus 18 No. 1; Beethoven's String Quartet in F major, and Schubert's String Quartet in A minor, Opus 29.

Under the tile, "Half a Century's Musical History in Japan," a special musical ballet has been arranged by Tetsuzo Shirai, ballet producer of the Takarazuka Opera Company, for the 136th Toho Ballet Presentation at the Nippon Gekijo. Performances will be given twice daily during one week, beginning Thursday, August 19. Three performances will be offered on Saturday and Sunday. The most favorite Japanese musical pieces composed during the three Eras of modern Japan, the Meiji, Taisho and Showa Eras, are featured in the play.

The Karuizawa Chorus, organized of Karuizawa summer residents under the leadership of Naotada Yamamoto, will hold a concert at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido from 7 p.m., Thursday, August 19, offering the following selections: Johann Strauss "Blue Danube" Waltz; Toselli's "Serenade"; Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Umi Yukaba"; Akiho Kubota's "Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto"; Rentaro Taki's "Flower"; the song, "Furusato wo Hanaruru," and Schubert's "Heidenroeslein."

A light summer concert will be held at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium from 5 p.m., Saturday, August 21, with performances by Koichi ("Dick") Mine and his band; The Haida Brothers (Katsuhiko and Haruhiko) with their Southern Band, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band.

One of the first concerts for the new autumn season has been announced by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, which will hold its 21st subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, September 29. Under the direction of Professor Helmut Fellmer of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the following program will be played: "Jehol," Impressions from Manchoukuo, Overture by Helmut Fellmer; Piano Concerto No. 2 in A major, by Liszt, and Symphony in C major, No. 7, by Schubert. The piano solo part will be played by Susumu Nagai.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 6)

being pressed he said that on May 11, other orders had also been signed and kept in readiness, including my transfer to Almora and it had been decided that the final decision would come from Darjeeling after the Governor received the report of the Medical Board. Later on, I was to discover that when the Medical Board was considering what report they would make, the police officers tried their best to make them submit a report in favor of my transfer to Almora, or of my departure to Switzerland, with a view to preventing my release, but fortunately for me, the board refused to do so. Thus, it was clear that till the last moment the Police Department tried to prevent my release. They would undoubtedly have succeeded, if anyone else had been the Governor.

Fortunately for me, the new Governor, Sir Stanley Jackson, had come with an open mind and he was a strong man. With the unerring instinct of a trained politican he had sensed the grievance of the people. He had realized within a few days of his arrival that what the people demanded was some protection from the tyrannical Police Department. Under Lord Lytton's regime, the Police Department had ruled and the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta had been the virtual Governor of Bengal. All that was now changed. Within a few weeks of his taking over the reins of office, Sir Stanley Jackson gave everyone to understand that henceforth he was to rule Bengal and not the Commissioner of Police. When any conflict arose between the public and the police he endeavored to do justice even at the risk of offending the latter. For nearly four years he was able to avoid trouble through his firmness and tact. Only when the whole of India was plunged again into the throes of another gigantic upheaval, did Bengal become once again the political storm center of India.

War Notes Gain Confidence in South

(Continued From Page 6)

China. As the result of this suspension:

1. All defrayals by the National Treasury, bank deposits, loans, payments on drafts, etc. shall be in C.R.B. notes.

2. Future military expenditures on the spot are to be met by loans from the Central Reserve Bank.

3. The Sino-Japanese financial settlement method hitherto employed through the medium of war notes has been abolished in favor of a direct yen-C.R.B. currency settlement system, the conversion rate to be ¥18 to 100 yuan in C.R.B. notes.

4. The special conversion rate hitherto used for imports from Central and South China into Japan has been abolished in favor of the newly established Exchange Adjustment Special Account.

5. No forcible measures shall be employed for the reclamation of war notes, whose circulation shall be authorized in order to avoid undue strain in bringing about the exclusive use of C.R.B. notes.

All this indicates that Japan's financial policy toward Greater East Asia has now entered upon a constructive stage. This is a matter of great significance.

The services which war notes have rendered in the past six years in Central and South China may be summed up as follows:

1. Fulfilment of the monetary needs accompanying military operations.

2. Performance of the role of a vanguard in the currency war with fapi and its backing, the Anglo-American currencies.

3. Contribution toward the upbringing and vitalization of the C.R.B. currency.

That the C.R.B. currency has ousted fapi and solidified its position is due to the support of war notes. Now that fresh issues of war notes has been suspended, the responsibility of the C.R.B. currency has been augmented. In other words, all future currency measures will have to be taken entirely on the responsibility of the Nanking Government. It must be remembered, however, that the overthrow of fapi by war notes does not mean the termination of the currency war.

(End)

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
3, 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi 26-0419, 0891, 0992

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

BRANCHES in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,720,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Onmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

KARUIZAWA SUMMER DIRECTORY

K. SATO
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Cordial Service, Prompt Delivery.
Mikasadori — Tel. 28

Oldest establishment of its kind.
YAMAYA BAKERY and GROCERY
Main Street. Tel. 139

High Class Shoemaker
G. SATO
Repairing quickly done.
Main Street

YE OLDE SAMURAI GRILLE
Speciality:
Hunting Lodge Cooking

Tsuruya Karibayaki
Karuizawa Park
Tel. 150
At end of road past New Karuizawa Golf Club

CHIROPRACTIC
Dr. T. Yonekura
Painless, Scientific Massage, Dietetics,
Instruction for Moderate Living. Electric Therapy.
No. 150-2, Karuizawa
Road opposite Postoffice (about one block)
Next to Goto Komu-sho.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
Karuizawa Office: No. 2197
(by appointment)
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tokyo: No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu.
Tel. 48-5182
Thurs., and Fri., (Morning only)

MASAI DRESS MAKER
Latest design and Skilled Tailoring
Satisfaction guaranteed
Near Nippon Times Office
Between Post Office and Tennis Court

KOYAMA BICYCLE STORE
BICYCLES SOLD, REPAIRED, RENTED
Head Store: Main Street
Branch: Front of Post Office.

MAXINE BEAUTY SHOP
(Yokohama—Kobe)
Karuizawa Branch Open at Mampei Hotel.
PERMANENT WAVE
Combo Ringrett Machine.
Operator understands English, German, French.
Madame S. HOSONO, prop., here all season.

MIKADO KENNEL

Main Street, Kenjiro Sawabe. Prop.
Good Remedy to cure the skin diseases and Flea and Louse-Powder, Just Arrived,
Trimming and Veterinary will be done.
Your visit is cordially solicited.
DOG FOR MILITARY USE, HUNTING DOG, WATCH DOG, PET DOG
Dried meat, for dog, dog biscuit are on sale
Tokyo: 1 Tori Sanchome, Nihombashi-ku.
Tel. 24-3365. (Opp. Takashimaya Dept. Store South entrance)

東京 花月
PETIT HOTEL et Restaurant Maison KAGETU
Karuizawa Kyu Golf Links
Tel. Karuizawa 67.

MARUNOUCHI DENTAL OFFICE
(Formerly Butler's Office)
Dr. Nagata and Dr. Yamada
Karuizawa Branch Office
Now Open (Until Sept. 15)
at No. 1001, Opposite Tennis Court
(Above Kobayashi Market)
Office Hours: 9 a.m.—12 noon, 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
Everyday, except Saturdays, (Morning Only), Sundays closed.

Nonomiya Photo Studio
Karuizawa Branch
NOW OPEN
DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING
FAST SERVICE
Our Photo Service also available for sittings at your own home or elsewhere in Karuizawa.
Main Street. Tokyo: Kudan.

ZAIDAN HOJIN
KARUIZAWA KAI
OFFICE: In front of TENNIS COURT. Tel. 170
In charge of Masakiyo Okamoto

Special Tuesday Concert:
Under the joint auspices of Kokusai Bunka Shinko Kai and Karuizawa Kai
Aug. 17, at 7:30 p.m. Karuizawa Shukaido
Iwamoto String Quartet:
MISS MARY ESTELLE IWAMOTO, 1st Violin
AKIO WATANABE, 2nd Violin, Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, Viola; HIDEO SAITO, 'Cello
Program:
Beethoven: Trio "Serenade" Op. 18. Nr. 1.
Beethoven: Quartet F dur Op. 18, Nr. 1.
Schubert: Quartet a moll Op. 29.

Tennis Tournament: begins TODAY.
Library: (at Shukaido)
Books on Japanese and Oriental Culture.
Open 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

ORIGINAL BEAUTY PARLOR
Kin Minaminaka, Prop.
Karuizawa Branch
Now Open in Front of Tennis Court
(Formerly Keio Tea House)
Permanent Wave and All Other Beauty Treatments

Nippon Times
Karuizawa Branch
Next to Post Office
Tel. Karuizawa 146
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO NEWS ITEMS, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FROM KARUIZAWA RESIDENTS.
Subscribers will receive the morning edition of the day and evening edition of the previous evening together by mail which should reach subscribers by 9 a.m.

NIPPON TIMES
On Sale . . . at Karuizawa Station, Mampei Hotel, Yoshikawa Book Store and our Karuizawa Branch.

Use Kusa-Karu Electric Railway Company's TAXI and BUS SERVICE
Between Karuizawa and New Golf Links (8 RETURN TRIPS PER DAY)

From Karuizawa to New Golf Links from 8:25 a.m. to 5:48 p.m.
From New Golf Links to Karuizawa Sta. from 8:55 a.m. to 6:20 p.m.
From Kyu-Karuizawa to New Golf Links from 8:30 a.m. to 5:53 p.m.
From New Golf Links to Kyu Karuizawa from 8:57 a.m. to 6:22 p.m.

Kusa-Karu Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 221

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1943

Pitiful Chungking

I

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, declared a few days ago that Chungking's geographical position and Chungking's man power "are the determining factors in the war against Japan." Coming from a navy man, this was an astonishing confession of the incompetence of the American Navy.

Considering the circumstances under which the assertion was made—at the admiral's press conference on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Battle of the Solomons—there seems little doubt that this statement was inspired by President Roosevelt to appease Chungking's rising wrath of late against articles by American newspapermen exposing Chungking's weaknesses.

It is recalled that Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, in an article appearing in the current number of the Reader's Digest declared that it would be calamitous if the American people expected Chungking to play a decisive part in the war in the Pacific. He bluntly asserted that Chungking was not China—something which Japan has been telling the world since the outbreak of the China Affair—that it had no armies and that its leaders were bound together by no common loyalty. All of which was cause for great resentment to Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen. One consequence of it was Chiang's instructions to his propaganda vice-minister to send protests to American newspapers and periodicals against such articles as Baldwin's.

At best, Admiral King's assertion is a crude example of the United States government's policy of making no scruples to another country when the latter serves its purpose. The admiral made that clear when he said: "You can imagine what a difference it would make if Chungking were out of the war. There's the picture right there. So one of the most important things, most certainly, is to keep Chungking in the war."

The only interest the United States has in Chungking is to keep that regime continuing its futile resistance against Japan. Its promises of sending war supplies to Chungking—promises which have fallen far short of their fulfillment—and its description of Chungking as a democracy have no other purpose. Chungking's loss of millions of men on the battlefield in the hopeless struggle against the construction of a new China is of no concern to the United States. All that it desires is to see Chungking continue using its man power as cannon fodder in America's war of imperialistic ambitions.

Chungking is to be pitied if it derives any consolation from such sugar-coated assertions as that made by Admiral King last week.

II

Whatever has happened to the bills which were introduced with so much fanfare in the United States Congress last spring for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act? The answer to that was provided a few days ago by Congressman Ed Gossett, Democrat from Texas, one of the strongest supporters of the proposal, when he told a Chungking correspondent in New York that Congress was giving serious consideration to the question but had not taken any immediate action owing to other more pressing domestic and international problems.

There can be only one interpretation to Congressman Gossett's assertion, and that is that the bills have little chance of being approved by Congress. The congressman's words were couched in such evasive language as not to discourage altogether the Chungking correspondent who went to interview him for a favorable statement against the proposal made on the previous day by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the question of repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act be brought before an international peace conference. The congressman's utterance, however, was undoubtedly an admission that the bills had been pigeonholed by the House Immigration Committee with very little likelihood of their being reported out—constituting another instance of duplicity in America's dealings with other countries.

The indictment against America is heavier when it is considered that Chungking was given the impression at the time of the introduction of the bills that they would be speedily passed to correct an injustice to the Chinese people. Men like Admiral Harry Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic fleet, and missionaries testified before hearings of the House Immigration Committee, advocating passage of the bills. The Committee chairman too indicated that the bills would be reported out without delay. But that was never done because too much opposition developed against repeal of the Act.

The suggestion by Green of the American Federation of Labor that the question be brought before an international peace conference is in itself an expression of opposition to removal of the existing barriers against the entry of Chinese into the United States. For the question is purely a domestic issue which Congress alone can decide.

Failure of the United States Congress to approve the bills in the months that have elapsed ought to be convincing proof that they will never see the light of day. Chungking is to be pitied if it fails to realize that the sponsors of the bills were only interested in cajoling it into keeping up its futile resistance against Japan.

Taste for Simple Things

Our taste is for simple things, rather than the complicated and ornate; for pure elements rather than the complicated and ornate; for pure elements rather than the mixed and turbid. We detest gaudy coloring, screaming to the eyes. We avoid strong colors, and choose instead neutral and soft shades, even as the climate of the country seems to suggest. We admire elegance and buoyancy, as suggested by mountains, rivers and trees. On the whole our taste runs more to a quiet beach, than to the sublime ocean; to undulating wooded hills, rather than to a mighty rushing river. To be sure, we are fond of something unusual, of variety and action, but we do not carry these tastes to the extreme, to their tragic end. We try to refrain from showing strong emotions in our gestures and conduct—a discipline given by Buddhism and Confucianism both. Concerning our taste I must not forget to mention that we value in art and life nothing quite so much as sabi or shibumi, upon which our cha-no-yu is founded. It is an aesthetic quality indispensable in real art according to our way of thinking, and is the exact opposite of anything gaudy or ostentatious.—Dr. Jiro Harada. (With permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

Greatness and Forgiveness

In reading recently an intimate account of Julius Caesar by Suetonius, a characteristic of the Great Roman came to me in clearer relief than ever. With all his many faults, Caesar was more merciful and forgiving than was usual for the generals of his time. When one is told of his faults and shortcomings, one can only marvel at his success. His admirers may even think that it was these faults and shortcomings that made him great. From Suetonius, however, I got the impression, though he did not put it in so many words, that his magnanimity covered a multitude of sins and won for him friends and followers. Christianity has preached the gospel of love and forgiveness so extensively that it has become trivial on human lips, but in human hearts it remains still the rarest of virtues.—From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

A Year Ago Today

August 15, 1942

According to the announcement made today by the War Ministry, a citation was issued to Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi, company commander of the Kokushi Unit, who had rendered great services each time he was engaged in fighting in the Malai campaign, by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malai Area.

All Malai today participated in the solemn celebration of the rebirth of Malai exactly six months after the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands.

* * *

A week has already passed since the smoldering anti-British fire in India burst into flame following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress. Uprising first occurred at Bombay on August 9, and since then general strikes and anti-British demonstrations have spread to all parts of India. With disturbances increasing, numerous clashes between the angry masses and policemen and troops have daily been reported.

* * *

Unless the situation in India returns to normalcy, the United States Government cannot assist India economically, Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, emphasized. He also made it clear that if the stability of the Government is impossible and the people's wholehearted cooperation regarding the industries cannot be obtained, it will be impossible for the American Government to assist India.

* * *

The Chekiang Provincial Party Affairs Office has organized a Publicity Corps to help speed up the rural pacification work. It will dispatch the corps to various districts to explain to the people the real significance of rural pacification.

* * *

With the approval of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, measures will be taken for the reclamation of waste land in the city of Canton, as proposed by the Reconstruction Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the Canton Municipal Government.

WAR NOTES SECURE CONFIDENCE OF PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Issues Are Put Into Circulation on Par With Currencies Of Countries Under Occupation

By KATSUJI NAMBA
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

Part II

In the Japanese occupied regions of the South, war notes have been in use ever since the commencement of military operations. They were issued by the Japanese Government under the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Special Account Law promulgated on September 10, 1937, and were to be disbursed within the limit of the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Fund. This law authorizes the Government to raise temporary loans or issue negotiable notes where necessary for the purpose of meeting military expenditures.

South Bank Loans

The Special War Fund Bill involving ¥27,000,000,000, which was submitted to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet on February 8 this year, included a loan of ¥3,300,000,000 as one source of revenue. This loan has been secured from the Southern Development Treasury and is to finance military expenditures on the front. This loan is not a bond burden at home. All future war notes in the South will be handled as Southern Development Treasury notes, independently of the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Account.

Japanese war notes in the South are issued in, and are at par with, the currencies of the countries under occupation, i.e., in Straits dollars in Malai and North Borneo, in Rupees in Burma, in Guilders in the East Indies, in Pesos in the Philippines, in Australian Pounds in New Guinea.

This arrangement, which is unprecedented in the history of Japanese war notes, has had an immense appeal to the native inhabitants. It is merely an expedient to avert chaos, for, obviously, these former enemy currencies are now entirely without a backing, as the influence of the respective enemy countries has been completely driven away from the domain of East Asia.

There is no exchange rate between Yen and war note or among the regional war notes. This is because Japan pursues the policy of not recognizing, for the time being at least, free exchange of funds between Japan and the South or among the various zones in the South.

Circulation Satisfactory

After having served their usefulness for operational purposes, war notes are now playing a productive role as the monetary medium for the acquisition of materials and for reconstruction and development work. With the native inhabitants reposing implicit confidence in them, war notes are in satisfactory circulation everywhere. While quick digestion of war notes is hardly to be expected, as the indigenous inhabitants of the South have a low standard of living and industrial and other facilities remain in a damaged condition, there is every reason to anticipate that war notes in addition to being a medium for productivity expansion, will gain increased popular confidence as a common monetary unit.

What about the currency measures in China? With the spread of war fires to Shanghai in August, 1937, Bank of Japan notes were put in use to meet military expenditures in Central China. The idea was to save the foreign currency resources of Japan. Shanghai, due to its geographical and economic proximity to Japan, contained a Japanese population of 30,000 even before the outbreak of the affair, and yen notes brought in by Japanese residents and travelers had reached considerable dimensions. In those days, however, yen was not a monetary standard in Shanghai, except among Japanese, who used it for convenience. Yen deposits in Japanese banks in Shanghai were purely in the nature of savings.

Began in Hangchow

It is said that, in the China affair, war notes made their debut with the landing of Imperial Forces at Hangchow Bay. In the early stage, they were put in compulsory circulation only for Chinese people in the occupied areas except Shanghai. With the expansion of the war front, the consequent mounting of military expenditures and the rise in demands on funds for economic reconstruction work in Central China, the issue of war notes swelled of necessity. To cope with this situation, yen funds in the field were put under rigid control, while at home, restrictions on trade and exchange transactions with Central China were tightened. Eventually, the exclusive use of war notes was decided upon.

In going about the task of substituting war notes for yen, Japan adopted a gradual policy. In November, 1938, the use of yen in Shanghai was prohibited and a permit system was enforced against the exchange, at par, of fapi for yen. Japanese banks began to accept deposits in war notes. Later, in April, 1939, the exception made of Shanghai as a yen-using area was withdrawn. In order to reduce payments in yen by Japanese banks, a regulation was enforced on July 10, under which permission of the Japanese Financial Commissioner was required for yen payments involving ¥500 or more. In September, this limit was lowered to ¥300 and, on October 2, to ¥50. On October 26, payments in Yen were prohibited except by permission of the Japanese Financial Commissioner.

Supplants Yen

War notes completely supplanted yen and became the sole monetary standard in Central China. The stage was reached where their value had to be maintained on a stable basis. Various measures were taken to that end. In order that commodity supplies as the economic backing of war notes might be effectuated, restrictions were put on imports from Japan. In order to reduce the outflow of war notes, control over loans to Japanese enterpreneurs was strengthened. Commodity traffic was kept down to the extent of the minimum needs in the occupied areas. Remittances and travelers from Japan were put under restriction.

These measures bore fruit in the latter half of 1940. The circulation of war notes had expanded, while popular confidence in them went on mounting. This, coupled with the uneasiness prevailing in the occupied areas over fapi around the time of the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank, enhanced the value of war notes to a great extent. Added to this, unrest prevailed in the international situation and considerable uneasiness was felt over foreign currencies. The domestic value of fapi went down. A combination of these factors prompted more and more people to change their foreign currency holdings into war notes. War notes were now firmly established as an internal monetary standard.

A brief review is made of the fluctuations in the value of war notes in Central China. In October, 1940, the quotation was ¥60 (notes) against 100 yuan in fapi. In January, 1941, it declined to the ¥50 level, which was broken at the end of March. Toward the end of March it went down further to ¥30.00 and kept on declining until, in November, it reached ¥22.25. This was the bottom. It began to pick up with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. On December 16, 1941, an official rate of ¥25.00 (selling) and ¥25.125 (buying) for 100 yuan in fapi was fixed. This rate was maintained for some time. With the development of the war situation, the consequent disruption of trade, the depletion of imported stocks, etc., financial uneasiness thickened and transactions at the official rate became virtually impossible. On top of this, after the Shanghai concessions were taken over by the Japanese Forces, European goods were no longer to be seen, while Japanese merchandise was unobtainable except by war notes.

War Notes Linked

With this development in the situation the Japanese Government decided on the linking of war notes with Central Reserve Bank notes. On March 9, 1942, therefore, the official rate of ¥20 to 100 yuan in C.R.B. notes was fixed. In the meantime, the position of fapi became more and more precarious. On March 1, the exchange, at par, of fapi for the C.R.B. currency was prohibited. On June 1, the announcement was made that fapi would be exchanged for the C.R.B. currency at the rate of 2 to 1.

Due to the brilliant exploits of the Imperial Forces and to the mounting uneasiness over fapi, the war note—C.R.B. currency rate was revised downward to ¥18 to 100 yuan, and a Sino-Japanese joint communique was issued to the effect that the Governments of both countries, in close cooperation, would keep up this rate.

In South China, Japanese war notes made their debut with the reduction of Canton. The currency situation in South China had been complicated, with a local currency known as haopi fapi and Hongkong dollar in circulation. To this list was added the Japanese war note. With the downfall of Hongkong dollar following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the prohibition of the circulation of fapi and the emergence of C.R.B. notes, the currency situation in Canton underwent a drastic change in a short time. Today there are only C.R.B. notes and war notes in circulation, with the official rate of ¥18 in force as in Central China. Transactions in daily necessities are carried on principally in war notes.

On April 1 this year, fresh issues of war notes in Central and South China were suspended in line with Japan's new China policy. It must be put on record that war notes had rendered meritorious services in connection with military operations and Japan's currency policy toward

(Continued on Page 5)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter VII

In Burmese Prisons (1925-27)
(Concluded)

Ours was not the first batch of state prisoners to be deported to Burma. About a year before we arrived, another batch had been sent across there. When the first batch came they were not confined in the same prison, but were transferred in twos to different prisons in Burma. They had a very hard time and as they separated, they could not put up a joint fight for improving their conditions.

During this period two of the state prisoners, Jibon Lal Chatterji and Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, sent a representation to the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, severely critising the conduct of the Political Branch of the Bengal Police, called in India, the Intelligence Branch. The main thesis was that agent-provocateurs were employed by the police for entrapping innocent but over-enthusiatic young men and that the bogey of a revolutionary conspiracy was deliberately raised by the Intelligence Branch because they could thereby draw extra allowances, like "danger allowance," and could also have at their disposal, large sums of money for employing informers. Certain facts and figures were given by way of substantiating this charge. This letter somehow found its way to the India Press and after its publication, it was quoted by the Swarajist leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, in a speech in the Assembly, attacking the policy of imprisoning people without trial. The publication of the letter so annoyed the Government that severe restrictions were imposed on the state prisoners in Burma. After some time the temper of the Government cooled down and the state prisoners were allowed then to come together in one prison. An exception was however made in the case of Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, whom the Government wanted to punish for the publication of the letter.

In prison we were able to meet from time to time Burman political prisoners from whom we learned a lot about the intricacies of Burma politics. Among those whom we met there were some priests (called in Burma "hpongyis"). These priests, or hpongyis, whom I met in the prisons of Burma, are some of the finest specimens of humanity I have ever met.

No Caste, No Class

Burma is a land where there is no caste and no class. It is probably the most classless country outside Russia. Buddhism there is a living religion and the priests who live that religion are held in high esteem. For centuries, they have been imparting free elementary education to men and women, with the result that in the matter of literacy, Burma today is far ahead of India.

Since the British annexation, the hpongyis alone have kept up the flame of dying nationalism, since they were never reconciled to British domination or to British culture. Under their leadership for many a year, guerilla warfare was carried on. Owing to their consistent opposition to the foreign Government, they are intensely hated by all Britishers, official and non-official. Strangely enough, though they are anti-British, they are nevertheless pro-Indian.

Among the mass of the Burmese people the influence of the priests is very strong. The hpongyis or priests are politically-minded and they follow the policy and tactics of the Indian National Congress. When I was in Burma, the uncrowned king of the Burmans was Rev. U. Ottama, a priest. The impression that I had during my stay there was that the priest had the largest following in the country.

Interesting Country

Interesting as Burmese politics was to me, the country and the people were even more so. I spent a great deal of my time in studying the ancient history of Burma and in discovering the old cultural contacts between the two countries. There is no doubt that many Kshatriya tribes migrated to Burma from India. They, as well as the people from Ceylon and South India, brought to Burma, Buddhism and the Pali Literature. The culture and philosophy of Burma have been largely influenced by India. The alphabets have been taken from Sanskrit and even the script is much like some of the Indian scripts.

The pagodas (temples) of Burma which have a unique charm of their own, are not devoid of Indian influence. In Pagan and in other old centers of Burmese culture, one can still see structures which form the transition between the typical Hindu temple and the typical Burmese pagoda. I have already said that the artistic sense of the ordinary Burman is of a very high order. One had only to see the exquisite handiwork of the prisoners in Mandalay and other prisoners to believe this. In Mandalay, on two or three jail holidays in the year, the Superintendent would give the prisoners permission to sing and dance. On these days they would organise a variety performance. They would play dramas and sing songs specially composed for the occasion, would dance their exquisite national dance and would even improvise a jail orchestra to supply the necessary music. All this was possible only among a people with a highly-developed artistic sense.

Go on Strike

In October 1925, our national religious festival—the Durga Puja—falling due, we applied to the Superintendent for permission and for funds to perform the ceremony. Since similar facilities were given to Christian prisoners in Indian prisons, the Superintendent gave us the necessary facilities, in anticipation of Government sanction.

The Government, however, not only refrained from giving sanction but censured the Superintendent, Major Findlay, for acting on his own responsibility. Thereupon we informed the Government that they should reconsider their decision, otherwise we would be forced to go on a hunger-strike. The reply being in the negative, we commenced our hunger-strike in February 1926. All our correspondence with the outside world was at once stopped.

Nevertheless, three days after the hunger-strike began, the Calcutta paper, Forward, published the news of our hunger-strike and also the ultimatum we had sent to the Government. About the same time Forward published extracts from the report of the Indian Jail Committee of 1919-21. Before this Committee a high official of the Prison Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Mulvany, had given evidence to say that he had been forced by his superior officer, the Inspector-General of Prisons of Bengal, to withdraw the health reports he had sent of some state prisoners in his jail and to send in false reports instead. These disclosures raised a storm of indignation among the public. In the Indian Legislative Assembly which was then sitting in Delhi, T. C. Goswami, a Swarajist member, moved the adjournment of the House over the hunger-strike in Mandalay Jail and referred to the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Mulvany to the effect that false reports about the state prisoners are manufactured by the Prison Department. The Home Member found himself in an uncomfortable position and promised to redress the grievances of the state prisoners on hunger-strike. No sooner was the debate over than a searching inquiry was instituted with a view to finding out how Forward got the necessary material for publication. However, the Government issued orders without delay that they would sanction the money that had been spent by us and that in the future they would provide facilities and funds for our religious requirements. So after fifteen days' starvation, having won our point, we ended the strike.

Gets Elected

In the latter half of 1926 an interesting development took place. The Legislatures were dissolved and fresh elections were due in November. My fellow-prisoner, S. C. Mitra, was offered a constituency for the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Bengal Congress Party, and I was offered a Calcutta constituency for the Bengal Legislative Council. Both of us accepted the offer and decided to stand.

While Mr. Mitra was returned unopposed, I had a formidable opponent in J. N. Basu, the leader of the Liberal Party in Bengal. At the last election Mr. Basu had retained his seat by defeating the Swarajist candidate and the Congress Party thought that it was necessary to put me up against him in order to dislodge him. He was exceedingly popular in his constituency and was a fine type of gentleman and he had nothing against him except his Liberal Politics. This was the key election of the year in Bengal and so the Party had to put forward its best efforts in order to win. The election was reminiscent of the early Sinn Fein elections in which political prisoners were candidates and the slogan was "Put him in to get him out." Modern electioneering methods were used by the Party, including the the use of rockets for distributing leaflets and posters showing the candidate behind prison bars. The voters felt that my success would be a public vote of confidence in me and force the Government either to release me or send me up for trial. So I got a thumping majority. But the Government of India was less responsive to public opinion than the Government in Ireland and my incarceration continued.

Health Impaired

Meanwhile, as a result of the unfavorable climatic conditions and of the hunger-strike earlier in the year, my health had begun to give way. Matters grew serious when during the winter of 1926 I had an attack of broncho-pneumonia. After the attack, I could not shake off the temperature and simultaneously I began to lose weight. I was therefore transferred to Rangoon for examination by a medical board. The medical board composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsall and my brother, Dr. Sunil C. Bose, made a recommendation to the effect that I should not be detained in prison. While I was awaiting the orders of Government in Rangoon Jail, I had a quarrel with the Superintendent, Major Flowerdew (now the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal), whereupon I was transferred to Insein Jail.

My transfer to Insein proved to be a God-send. On arrival, I found as Superintendent, Major Findlay, who had been the Superintendent of Mandalay Jail for some time. He was painfully surprised to see the condition of my health. After keeping me under observation for three weeks, he wrote a very strong note to the Government about my health. On receiving this note the Government were forced to act. But they were still opposed to the idea of releasing me. In the meantime they had made an offer in the Bengal Legislative Council saying that if I wanted to go to Switzerland at my own expense, they would release me and put me on board a ship at Rangoon sailing for Europe. This offer I had rejected, partly because I could not accept the conditions attached to the offer and partly because I did not like the idea of going to Europe direct from Burma for an indefinite period.

Transferred Again

After the rejection of this offer, the next order that I received from Government, was for my transfer to Almora Jail in the United Provinces. Once again arrangements for my transfer were made with the utmost secrecy and early one morning in May 1927, I was removed from Insein Jail to a boat sailing from Rangoon. On the fourth day I reached Diamond Harbor at the mouth of the river Hooghly. Before our boat reached Calcutta, she was stopped and I was met by Mr. Lowman (who was then the head of the Intelligence Branch of the Police) who wanted me to alight. Thinking that he wanted to smuggle me out of Calcutta, I refused. But I was assured that His Excellency the Governor had placed his launch at our disposal and that I had to appear before a Medical Board who were waiting for me there and I then agreed. The board composed of Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Dr. B. C. Roy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sands and Major Hingston, the Governor's physician, examined me and sent their report by wire to the Governor at Darjeeling. I spent the day in the Governor's launch and next morning Mr. Lownam, with a telegram in his hand, came to inform me that the Governor had ordered my release. Saying this, he handed over the official order of release. It was May 16, 1927, but the order was signed on May 11th.

It looked like intriguing. I asked Mr. Lowman why they had made a show of a medical examination on May 15, when the release order had actually been signed on the 11th. He would not reply at first, but on

(Continued on Page 5)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Daylight Saving Time

To the Editor:

I beg to refer to the article entitled "Power Saving Drive Urged", which appeared in a recent issue of the Nippon Times. The statement that the 8,000,000 citizens of Tokyo would be able to save within 20 minutes, as much electric power as would be necessary for building a completely equipped bomber, again brings me to the conclusion that it would be very advisable for Nippon to introduce "Summer Time". If Nippon would advance all clocks by one hour, one would save, in Tokyo alone, electric power for building three bombers daily, in the whole of Nippon, many more.

I should like to suggest a "Summer Time" of still further extension, e.g. 1 hour in winter, 2 hours in summer. Sunrise is so early in this country that this would easily be possible.

According to my experience, the realization of this new organization does not lead to any complications at all, not even in the traffic. The night of transition is shortened by 1 hour, and everything is alright.

In Germany, "Summer Times" originally was planned only for the summer months, but when winter came, it had already been experienced that everybody preferred the long light evenings (especially in times of air danger), and nobody wanted to return to the old system. So, "Summer Time" was also continued in winter.

In Nippon, the light and night conditions are still much more favorable for introducing "Summer Time" and I, therefore, should be much pleased if my suggestion would lead to a renewed active consideration of this question."

Dr. Ernst Hugel.

August 13.

The Sack of Delhi

To the Editor:

I transcribe this without comment from the Dowager Lady Jersey's account of a visit to India in 1888, where she met at Delhi, Col. Hanna, the Officer Commanding:—

"We were thrilled by his stories of events of which he had been an eye-witness, culminating in his account of the three days during which the British troops were allowed to sack the conquered city. My husband remarked that he would not have stopped them at the end of three days. 'Yes, you would, had you been there!' said Colonel Hanna." (Fifty Years of Victorian Life, p. 191.)

ZERO

August 14.